

**7TH STANDARD
ENGLISH
MEDIUM SOCIAL
SCIENCE PART-1**

**by Karnataka Text
Book Society**

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Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - 1

ENGLISH MEDIUM

(Revised)

7

SEVENTH STANDARD

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)

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Preface

The Textbook Society, Karnataka, has been engaged in producing new textbooks according to the new syllabi which in turn are designed on NCF-2005 since June 2010. Textbooks are prepared in 12 languages; seven of them serve as the media of instruction. From Standard 1 to 4 there is the EVS, mathematics and 5th to 10th there are three core subjects, namely, mathematics, science and social science.

NCF - 2005 has a number of special features and they are:

1. connecting knowledge to life activities.
2. learning to shift from rote methods.
3. enriching the curriculum beyond textbooks.
4. learning experiences for the construction of knowledge.
5. making examinations flexible and integrating them with classroom experiences.
6. Caring concerns within the democratic policy of the country.
7. making education relevant to the present and future needs.
8. softening the subject boundaries-integrated knowledge and the joy of learning.
9. The child is the constructor of knowledge.

The new books are produced based on three fundamental approaches namely, Constructive approach, Spiral approach and Intergrated approach.

The learner is encouraged to think, engage in activities, master skills and competencies. The materials presented in these books are integrated with values. The new books are not examination oriented in their nature. On the other hand they help the learner in the all round development of his/her personality, thus help him/her become a healthy member of a healthy society and a productive citizen of this great country, India.

Mathematics is essential in the study of various subjects and in real life. NCF 2005 proposes moving away from complete calculations, construction of a framework of concepts, relate mathematics to real life experiences and cooperative learning. Many students have a maths phobia and in order to help them overcome this phobia, jokes, puzzles, riddles,

stories and games have been included in textbooks. Each concept is introduced through an activity or an interesting story at the primary level. The contributions of great Indian mathematicians are mentioned at appropriate places.

We live in an age of Science and Technology. During the past five decades man has achieved great things and realized his dreams and reached pinnacle of glory. He has produced everything to make life comfortable. In the same way he has given himself to pleasures and reached the stage in which he seems to have forgotten basic sciences. We hope that at least a good number of young learners take to science in higher studies and become leading scientists and contribute their share to the existing stock of knowledge in order to make life prosperous. Ample opportunity has been given to learners to think, read, discuss and learn on their own with very little help from teachers. Learning is expected to be activity centered with the learners doing experiments, assignments and projects.

7th standard Social Science Textbook has been prepared based on the prescribed syllabus. And all the features of NCF 2005 and KCF 2007 have been included in the Text Book. This new Text Book has given importance to enhance the creativity of students by including activities. Many projects are included to help students to gain knowledge. This Text Book has been written in such a way that students need not memorise historical dates and other information.

The Textbook Society expresses grateful thanks to the Chairpersons, Writers, Scrutinisers, Artists, Staff of DIETs and CTEs and the Members of the Editorial Board and Printers in helping the Textbook Society in producing these textbooks.

Prof.G. S. Mudambadithaya Co-ordinator Curriculum Revision and Textbook Preparation
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Nagendra Kumar Managing Director Karnataka Textbook Society.
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[Chairperson's Note](#)

‘Yesterday, today and tomorrow are inseparable parts of the present’ so says great Allamaprabhu. History flows like an invisible river. Now and then it shows itself in its mortal and sometimes in an infinite form. It may appear as individuals, happening or in the form of certain values. The entire social fabric of the world is split into factions such as religions, colour, gender, language, the rich, the poor and raise its ugly heads in different identities. People have begun creating history of their own through various forms of conflicting details. As a result of this tendency history is not allowed to grow in all its true realities. Being a part of history, man has been trying to create new branches of this great tree of history. On the other hand history is like a chain in which every link represents a generation and these generations go on adding to the existing ones. As a result of this, we have to recognize that history has become a complex discipline. Basically history is a continuum. We can master our competence to understand History only by constant and deep study.

History is as vast as Time. In this book we deal with the continents of Asia, Europe and America. We have yet to study the various features of Africa, South America and Australia. A lot of research works have been going on in different fields of human endeavor and it is a challenge at least to give a bird’s-eye-view of the results of these research works in our textbooks. Though we follow the spiral approach, our course becomes highly scientific and intricate.

The 7th syllabus deals with Asia and Europe. We have made an earnest effort to acquaint the learners with the details of special geographical features of these continents. Indian History has been dealt with in greater detail keeping in mind the latest research findings in various aspects of history. As the syllabus is vast, naturally the pages have become more. It was a problem for writers to decide the depth and extent of details of the materials to be presented in the book.

We faced another problem while designing the book. It was how to present the sensitive issues such as religions, castes and gender. Ours is a multifaceted society. The learners at this level are sensitive to such issues. Therefore we have made a sincere and an objective effort to help learners realize the learning objectives to the best of our ability.

We would like to share the following points with classroom teachers

1. The 7th textbook is a continuation of 5th and 6th standard textbooks. Therefore teachers have to keep in mind the portions covered in classes 5th and 6th
2. Portion to be covered is indicated using icons at the beginning and end of each chapter. Information given in the boxes is not to be tested in the examination. Box items come under the 'going beyond the syllabus', part of the curricular.
3. At the beginning of each chapter a list of competencies to be master by the students is given. It is for the guidance of teachers. They have to see that learners have to master the competencies.
4. Teachers are expected to bring to the notice of the chief coordinator, the good points and deficiencies well in time so that deficiencies may be set right in the next edition of the textbook. We welcome such suggestions from parents as well.
5. Our grateful thanks to all those who have helped us in preparing this textbook.

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About the Revision of Textbooks

Honourable Chief Minister Sri Siddaramaiah who is also the Finance Minister of Karnataka, in his response to the public opinion about the new textbooks from standard I to X, announced, in his 2014-15 budget speech of constituting an expert-committee, to look into the matter. He also spoke of the basic expectations there in, which the textbook experts should follow: “The textbooks should aim at inculcating social equality, moral values, development of personality, scientific temper, critical acumen, secularism and the sense of national commitment”, he said.

Later, for the revision of the textbooks from class I to X, the Department of Education constituted twenty seven committees and passed an order on 24-11-2014. The committees so constituted were subject and class-wise and were in accordance with the standards prescribed. Teachers who are experts in matters of subjects and syllabi were in the committees.

There were already many complaints, and analyses about the textbooks. So, a freehand was given in the order dated 24-11-2014 to the responsible committees to examine and review text and even to prepare new text and revise if necessary. Eventually, a new order was passed on 19-9-2015 which also gave freedom even to re-write the textbooks if necessary. In the same order, it was said that the completely revised textbooks could be put to force from 2017-18 instead of 2016-17.

Many self-inspired individuals and institutions, listing out the wrong information and mistakes there in the text, had sent them to the Education Minister and to the Textbook Society. They were rectified. Before rectification we had exchanged ideas by arranging debates. Discussions had taken place with Primary and Secondary Education Teachers’ Associations. Questionnaires were administered among teachers to pool up opinions. Separate meetings were held with teachers, subject inspectors and DIET Principals. Analytical opinions had been collected. To the subject experts of science, social science, mathematics and languages, textbooks were sent in advance and later meetings were held for discussions. Women associations and science related organizations were also invited for discussions. Thus, on the basis of inputs received from various sources, the textbooks have been revised where ever necessary.

Another important aspect has to be shared here. We constituted three expert committees. They were constituted to make suggestions after making a comparative study of the texts of science, mathematics and social science subjects of central schools (NCERT), along with state textbooks. Thus, the state text books have been enriched based on the comparative analysis and suggestions made by the experts. The state textbooks have been guarded not to go lower in standards than the textbooks of central schools. Besides, these textbooks have been examined alongside with the textbooks of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra states.

Another clarification has to be given here. Whatever we have done in the committees is only revision, it is not the total preparation of the textbooks. Therefore, the structure of the already prepared textbooks have in no way been affected or distorted. They have only been revised in the background of gender equality, regional representation, national integrity, equality and social harmony. While doing so, the curriculum frames of both central and state have not been transgressed. Besides, the aspirations of the constitution are incorporated carefully. Further, the reviews of the committees were once given to higher expert committees for examination and their opinions have been inculcated into the textbooks.

Finally, we express our grateful thanks to those who strived in all those 27 committees with complete dedication and also to those who served in higher committees. At the same time, we thank all the supervising officers of the Textbook Society, who sincerely worked hard in forming the committees and managed to see the task reach its logical completion. We thank all the members of the staff who co-operated in this venture. Our thanks are also to the subject experts and to the associations who gave valuable suggestions.

Narasimhaiah Managing Director Karnataka Textbook Society (R)
Bengaluru.

Prof. Baraguru Ramachandrappa

Chairman-in-Chief State Textbook Revision Committee (R) Bengaluru.

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LESSON- 1 VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

Introduction:

The expedition which started during 13th century, by Delhi Sultan Allauddin Khilji over South India, continued in 14th century also. As a result, many south Indian kingdoms like Yadavas of Devagiri, Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Pandyas of Madurai and others were defeated. At this juncture, Vijayanagar succeeded in creating a strong political power as a solution for South India's political issues. It ruled for three centuries.

In this lesson, the dynasties which ruled Vijayanagar Empire are explained. Contributions of these Kings to Political, social, economic, literary, art and sculpture are also discussed. Battle of Talikota (Rakkasatangadi) which was the main reason for the decline of Vijayanagar Empire, and its effects are also discussed here.

Competencies

1. To understand the achievements of Vijayanagar kings.
2. To know administration, social and economic conditions and literature of the Vijayanagar period.
3. To know the art and sculpture of the Vijayanagar period.
4. To know the religious equality maintained by the Vijayanagar kings.
5. To mark the borders and to identify the places of Vijayanagar Empire on the map.

Vijayanagar Empire was founded in 1336 A. D. on the southern bank of Tungabhadra River by the sons of Sangama called Harihar, Bukka Raya, Kampana, Marappa and Muddappa. Hampi of Ballari district was their capital and their national emblem was boar (Varaha).



During 1336-1646 CE, Vijayanagara Empire was ruled by the four dynasties called Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485), Saluva Dynasty (1485-1505 CE), Tuluva Dynasty (1505-1567) and Aravidu Dynasty (1570-1646).

Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485 CE)

Harihara and Bukka:

Harihara (1336-57 CE) was the first king of this dynasty. He took control over the regions of Tungabhadra River. He extended his empire to Konkan coastal areas of the West, to Nellore and Kadapa of East, to the Krishna River of the North and Kaveri River of the South. Like this, he laid a strong foundation for his empire.

Bukka Raya (1357-1377 CE), brother of Harihara took over power after his death because Harihara had no son. During his rule, his son Kampana widened the empire by defeating the Sultan of Madhurai. This was explained in a book called 'Madhura Vijayam' which was written by Kampana's queen Gangadevi. Bukka captured Penukonda by defeating Reddys of Kondaveedu and included it to Vijayanagara Empire. Shravanabelagola inscription of 1368 CE explains that he pacified the conflict between Jains and Vyshnavas and maintained religious harmony and equality.

After Bukka Raya, Harihara II (1377-1404 CE), Bukka Raya II, Virupaksha II (1404-1406 CE), Devaraya I (1406-1422 CE), Vira Vijayaraya (1422-1424 CE) ruled Vijayanagara Empire.

Devaraya 2nd (Prauda Devaraya) (1424-1446 CE)

He was the famous king of Sangama Dynasty and his period was significant in Vijayanagara Dynasty. After he took over the power, he built a new army including Muslim soldiers who had archery and horse taming skills. With the help of this army, he defeated Reddy leaders of Kondaveedu region. He defended famous Mudugal fort, Raichur and Bankapur by fighting with Ahmed Shah of Bahmani Sultans. His brave commander called Lakkanna Dandesha defeated the kings of Kerala and Srilanka and collected treasure and tribute in cash from them.

Prauda Devaraya, who had religious tolerance, built Jain and Vyshnava temples in the capital and he permitted to build Mosques also.

Telugu poet Srinatha, Sanskrit philosopher Dindima and Kannada poet and the Minister, Lakkana Dandesh were sheltered in his kingdom.

Veerashaivism got resurrected in his period.

Note: Persian ambassador, Abdul Razak visited Vijayanagara Kingdom during Prauda Devaraya period and stated, “I have seen such a rich kingdom like Vijayanagara Kingdom for the first time. The capital has seven forts and the Raja’s army has lakhs of soldiers.

”He had the titles like ‘Gaja Ventegara’, ‘Chatusamudradiswara’, ‘Arirayavibhada’. After his death in 1446 CE, his son Mallikarjuna (1446-1465 CE) and then Virupaksha 3rd (1465-1485 CE) ruled Vijayanagara. These were weak rulers and because of this a strong commander Saluva Narasimha captured the capital. With this incident, the rule of Sangama Dynasty ended in 1485 CE.

Saluva Dynasty (1485-1505 CE)

After taking over the power in 1485 CE, Saluva Narasimha ruled for six years and died in 1491 CE. His children were minors when he died and because of this Kingdom was in the protection of a commander called Tuluva Narasanayaka from 1491 to 1503 CE.

Tuluva Dynasty (1505-1567 CE)

In 1505 CE, Vira Narasimha, son of Tuluva Narasanayaka, started the rule of Tuluva Dynasty. After his death in 1509, his brother Krishna Deva Raya came to power.

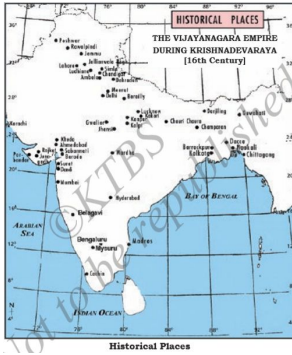
Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529 CE)

He was the famous and greatest king among other Vijayanagara kings. At the initial years of his rule, he had to face many revolts.

Note:

Robert Sewell stated that Krishnadevaraya was an uncommon brave king, intelligent soldier and diplomatic expert. He defeated his enemies and extended his empire in South India.

He seized Sivanasamudra fort from Ummattur chief, Ganga Raja in 1510 CE. Later he won Raichur fort. He supported Portuguese to capture Goa from Vijayapura Sultan. In 1513 CE, he won Udayagiri fort, then in 1518 CE, he captured Cuttack, the capital of Ganapati Prathapa Rudra, a Kalinga King, by defeating him and married his daughter Jaganmohini.



In 1522 CE, he recaptured Raichur from the king of Adil Shah, Ismail Adil Khan. Later, he captured Kalaburagi, Bidar forts. He got released the son of king who was imprisoned by Bahmani Prime Minister and restored him to power in Bidar. For this, he got the title, 'Yavana Rajya Prathishtapanacharya'. Vijayanagara Kingdom was expanded in all four directions at the time of his death in 1529 CE. Domingo Paes, who visited his kingdom, stated, "Krishnadevaraya was a soft person with a strong body" in his book.

Rakkasa Tangadi Battle

After Krishnadevaraya, Achyuta Raya (1530-1542 CE) and Sadasiva Raya (1543-1565 CE) ruled Vijayanagara. Since Sadasiva Raya was a minor and unable to rule, Rama Raya of Aravidu dynasty, son in law of Krishnadevaraya took the whole responsibility of administration. His diplomacy expanded Vijayanagara Kingdom and made it rich. The number of enemies also increased.

Deccan Sultanates were attacking Vijayanagara often. To avenge, Rama Raya captured Vijayapura and Golkonda and this caused the war. All Sultanates united themselves with jealousy and hatred on the growth and richness of Vijayanagara Kingdom. They had political differences in between them, but to defeat Vijayanagara, they united.

On 23rd January of 1565 CE, the Rakkasa Tangadi war began between the united army of Sultans and the army of Vijayanagara on the banks of Krishna River and Rama Raya died in the war. Sultanates looted Vijayanagara. Tirumala and Venkata, sons of Rama Raya, who escaped from war, ran away to Penukonda. Later, Aravidu dynasty started their ruling from 1570 to 1646 CE by making Penukonda, Chandragiri and later Vellur as their capitals. By this war, feudal chiefs of Mysuru, Keladi,

Chitradurga, Yelahanka and Surapur became independent rulers in Karnataka.

Cultural Contributions of Vijayanagara Empire

Administration:

Vijayanagara Empire had strong central administration and it adopted decentralized administrative system. In the administration, there were many ministers to assist the king and leaders of local provinces. For the administration purpose, kingdom was divided into provinces, provinces into regions, regions into cities and cities into village groups. King's representatives were managing the provinces and hereditary officers were managing village administration.

The king was the supreme judiciary. Regional officers were dispensing justice in Provinces. 1/6 of land revenue was collected. It was major income and trade tax, profession tax, road tax, fair tax, export tax and tribute in cash were other incomes.

During the reign of Vijayanagara, infantry, cavalry, elephant and canon divisions were the prominent divisions in the army. Arabian horses were very attractive in Vijayanagara.

Social Status:

During Vijayanagara period, child marriage, Sati system and Devadasi systems were in practice. Monogamy was in practice but rich people and kings were following polygamy. Women were respected. Deepavali and Dasara festivals were celebrated grandly. Dasara festival was celebrated under King's patronage.

Economic Status:

Agriculture was the main occupation. Rice, Maize, sugarcane and cotton crops were the major crops. Kings of Vijayanagara encouraged agriculture through building tanks and wells. They had trade links with other countries and rice, cotton, clothes, iron, diamonds, sugar, Musk, sandal and spices were exported. Horse, silk clothes, mukhmal clothes were imported. Vijayanagara was the international business centre for diamonds. Cloth weaving was the important industry. Bhatkal, Honnavara, Manglore

were the important ports then. Golden coins were in use and pictures of gods and goddesses were etched on these coins.

Literature:

During the reign of Vijayanagara literature of Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada developed immensely. Vidyaranya wrote books like 'Shankara Vijaya' and 'Sarvadarshan Sangraha' in Sanskrit. His brother, Sayanacharya also wrote books called 'Vedarthaprakasha' and 'Ayurveda Sudhanidhi'. Kings and their family members also created sufficient literature. Among them, Gangadevi wrote 'Madhura Vijayam', Prauda Devaraya wrote great drama called 'Sudhanidhi', Krishnadevaraya wrote 'Jambavati Kalyana', 'Madalasa Charitam', and 'Rasamanjari'. Kumaryasa's 'Gadugina Bharata', Rathnakaravarni's 'Bharatesha Vaibhava', Chamaras's 'Prabhulingaleele' were significant literary works in Kannada. Lakkanna's 'Shivatatwa Chintamani', Bhima poet's 'Basava Purana' were the contributions to the Veerashaiva literature.

Krishnadevaraya encouraged Telugu literature, because of this, he got title called 'Andhra Bhoja'. He himself was a poet and he wrote 'Amuktamalyada' in Telugu. There were eight famous scholars called Ashtadiggajas in his kingdom and they are Allasani Peddanna, Tenali, Nandhi Thimmana, Srinatha, Pingali Suranna, Tenali Ramakrishna and others.

Religious Harmony:

Kings of Vijayanagara Kingdom were great followers of religious tolerance. They built a mosque in their capital. Bukka Raya solved the problems between Jains and Vaishnavas and it is known by the Shravanabelagola inscription of 1368 CE. Barbosa who visited Vijayanagar during the reign of Krishnadevaraya, stated that any Christian, Jew, Muslim, Hindu or person of any religion can live happily in Vijayanagara Kingdom, because these kings respect all.

Art and Sculpture:

Great historian, Percy Brown on observing the temples, monuments and sculptural statues, stated that art and sculpture of Vijayanagara was 'the

evolutionary form of Dravidian style’.



The temples of that period were built with strong granite rocks. Kalyana Mantapa of Virupaksha temple in Hampi, Hazara Ramaswamy temple, Vittalaswamy temple, Krishnaswamy Temple, Kamala Mahal, Shringeri's Vidyashankar temple are some important temples which were built during their rule. Very spacious enclosures, high tower, very wide marriage halls, meeting halls, spring pavilions were the feature of temples of Vijayanagara period.

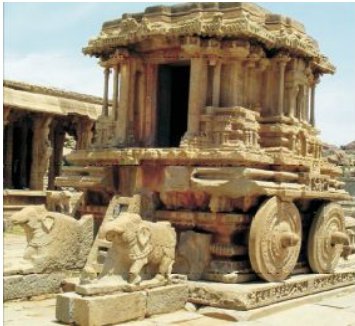


Kalahasti, Srishyla, Thirupati, Chidambaram, Srirangam, Kumbhakonam, Kanchi and in other places, art and sculpture of Vijaynagara can be found.

Note:

Lepakshi temple which was called as Shaiva's Ajanta, has sketches of Shivapurana of Vijayanagara period. On the roof of the Virupakasha temple's Marriage hall, scenes of Dashavatara and Girija Kalyana, were carved.

Stone chariot, idols of Narasimha and Ganapati illustrate the monolith stone sculpture of the Vijayanagara reign. Dakshinadi music which is introduced now as Karnatak Music had reached even common people then. Purandaradas and Kanakadas contributed a lot to this field.



Chronological Period (CE)

Ruling period of Vijayanagara Kingdom	(1336–1565)
Sangama Dynasty	(1336-1485)
Harihara	(1336–1357)
Bukka Raya	(1357–1377)
Devaraya II (Prauda Devaraya)	(1424 1446)
Saluva Dynasty	(1484 1505)
Tuluva Narasanayaka	(1491 1503)
Tuluva Dynasty	(1505 1567)
Krishnadevaraya	(1509 1529)
The battle of Talikot	(23 January 1565)

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks

1. Military leader of Devaraya II who defeated Sri Lankan king and received tribute_____
2. Krishnadevaraya married Gajapathi Prataparudra's daughter_____
3. In Vijayanagar kingdom Varaha was a _____ coin

4. Foreign traveler who said all religions co-existed peacefully in Vijayanagar kingdom was_____
5. Art and sculpture of Vijayanagar was 'the evolutionary form of Dravidian style'. _____ Said this.

2. Answer the following in one sentence

1. Who is the founder of Vijayanagar Kingdom?
2. Name the dynasties that ruled Vijayanagar.
3. Name the famous king from Sangama dynasty.
4. Name the famous and greatest king of Vijayanagar kingdom.
5. When did the Rakkasa Thangadi war take place?
6. Name the sources of income for the Vijayanagar kingdom.
7. Name the festivals celebrated in Vijayanagar kingdom.
8. Name the main crops grown in Vijayanagar kingdom.
9. Name the musical creations of Krishnadevaraya.
10. Name the foreigners who visited Vijayanagar.
11. Name the important temples from Vijayanagar Kingdom.

3. Discuss and answer

1. Write a note on Krishnadevaraya's conquests.
2. Make a list of literary works from Vijayanagar period

4. Match the following

A	B
1. Gangadevi	a. Andhrabhoja
2. Devaraya II	b. Madura Vijayam
3. Krishnadevaraya	c. Vidyashankar Devalaya
4. Shringeri	d. Gajaventegara

5. Activities

1. Collect pictures of Vijayanagar monuments and describe them.
2. Collect pictures of Vijayanagar sculptures and describe them
3. Collect songs written by Kanakadas and Purandaradas and sing them in a group.

4. Visit Hampi on an educational tour, write an essay about your experience.

LESSON- 2 BAHMANI ADIL SHAH'S

Introduction:

In the history of Karnataka, Vijayanagara Empire was established in 1336 CE. Later on 3rd August of 1347 CE, the first Muslim dynasty Bahmani Empire came to exist. Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahman shah was the founder of this empire. Battles were taking place continuously between the Bahmani Sultans and Vijayanagara kings. Inner conflicts rose in the dynasty and by 1527 CE five Shah dynasties came into existence. Among them, Adil Shahis of Vijayapura were prominent. Main achievements of Sultanates of this dynasty are discussed in this lesson. They also gave prominence to literature art and sculpture.

The achievements of Sultan Firoz Shah and famous Prime Minister Mohammed Gawan are discussed in this lesson. With this, Bahmani state's significant contributions are also discussed.

Competencies

- a. To know contributions of Firoz Shah and Mohammed Gawan.
- b. To recognize the contributions in the field of literature, art and sculpture by Bahmani Sultans.
- c. To mark the important places of Bahmani Sultans on map.
- d. To know the important sultans among Vijayapura Adil Shahs
- e. To know art literature and sculpture of this period.

When Vijaynagara Empire was founded, in the northern part of it Bahmani Empire also founded in 1347 CE. Its founder was Alla-Ud-Din Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah. Bahman Shah was working in the army of Delhi Sultan, Muhammad Bin Tughluq.

Bahamani Sultans (1347-1527 CE)

Bahmani State had the parts of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) states under its rule. In the beginning, Kalaburagi and later Bidar were their capitals. Bahmani Empire was in northern part of the Krishna River and Vijayanagara Empire was in southern part of Krishna. Tajuddin Firoz Shah was the great Sultan in Bahmani dynasty.



Tajuddin Firoz Shah (1397-1422 CE)

He was liberal, judicious and a believer of god. He made copies of Quran and edited it for his whole life. He was a writer, encouraged all languages and he was an expert in Geometry and Theology. He sheltered many philosophers, poets, artists and had honoured them. He established observatory in Daulathabad (Maharashtra). He propagated the beauty of his capital, Kalaburagi. He built a new city called 'Firozabada' on the bank of Bhima River. He gifted many villages to a Sufi Saint, Bandenawaz who arrived to the kingdom during his period. He concentrated on the development of ports and as a result, foreign tourism was encouraged.

Mohammed Gawan (1463-1481 CE)

All credits of making Bahmani dynasty great goes to Mohammed Gawan. Basically, he was a Persian and worked honestly as a Prime Minister in the reign of Sultanate, Mohammed Shah ^{3rd}.

Prominent Bahmani Sultans

Alla-Ud-Din Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah, Firoz Shah, Ahamud Shah and Mohammed Shah ^{3rd}.

Important Factors

1. Mohammed Gawan captured Hubballi, Belgavi and Goa from Vijayanagara Empire.
2. Administration was according to the Islamic laws.
3. He encouraged revenue and postal services.
4. He fixed taxes on the basis of land's fertility and irrigation facility. Tax was collected incash only.
5. He removed some taxes which were annoying the people.

6. As a philosopher himself, Mohammed Gawan founded Madarasa (University) in Bidar. It encouraged Islamic religion and law education. Astronomy, mathematics, History were being studied here. Free education and hostel facilities were there. Around 3000 manuscripts were in the library of Madarasa.
7. Mohammed contributed a lot in making the Bahmani kingdom great. Regional leaders were jealous of his fame and conspired to have him murdered. On the Gawan's tomb, it is written that "innocent Gawan was killed".

Cultural Contributions:

Education:

Bahmani Sultans encouraged Islamic education. Chanting of Quran was the part of the education. Kalaburagi, Bidar, Elichapur and Daulathabad and others were the Islamic educational centres during their reign. Poor people and orphans were provided free food and shelter and scholarships were given to students in Madarasas. Quran, philosophy and principles of Sufism were taught in the schools.

Literature:

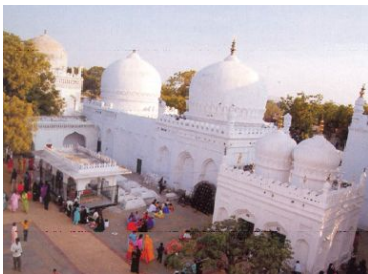
Literary activities were greatly encouraged by Bahmani Sultans and they sheltered many philosophers, poets and writers. Firoz Shah, Mohammed Shah II and Mohammed Gawan were writers and minister poets. During their reign, Persian, Arabic and Urdu literatures were developed. Great Sufi saint and writer Bandenavaz belonged to their period. The language that they and other foreigners used became famous as 'Dakani'. Later it developed as Urdu language.

Sculpture:

The history of Bahmani dynasty is famous for sculpture and architecture. Monuments in Bidar, Kalaburagi and other places are in Hindu-Islam style. It is familiar as Dakani style. The first contribution of Bahmanis is Jamia Mazjid of Kalaburagi and Mohammed Shah built it. The meeting hall with small domes is the major attraction here. Tombs of

Sultans are in Kalaburagi and they are also domed structures. The tomb of Bandenawaz is another prominent monument of Kalaburagi.

Bidar's Solahkhamba Mosque and beautiful palaces in the fort are famous. These buildings are decorated and have carved wooden crafts on them. Twelve tombs of Ashtur near Bidar are also famous. The prominent monument of the Bahmani kingdom, is Madarasa which was built by Mohammed Gawan. It is 242 feet wide, 222 feet long, 56 feet height and 3 storied building. The building which is more than five centuries old appears to be declaring its glory.



Shah Dynasties

After Mohammed Gawan, Bahmani Kingdom did not continue its rule strongly. The Sultans who came to power after Mohammed III, were

incompetent to rule. After Mohammed 3RD, Mohammed came to power. But he was a little boy and could not rule the kingdom. The last king was Sultan Khalimullah Shah. After his death, Bahmani kingdom was broken into five states of Shahi.

1. Adil Shahs of Vijayapur (Bijapur)
2. Barid Shahs of Bidar
3. Qutub Shahs of Golkonda
4. Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar
5. Imad Shahs of Berar

Adil Shahs of Vijayapura (Bijapura) (1489-1686 CE)

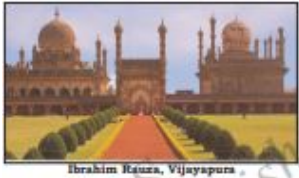
1. Yusuf Adil Khan	1489-1510 CE
2. Ismail Adil Khan	1510-1534 CE
3. Ibrahim Adil Shah	1535-1558 CE
4. Ali Adil Shah I	1558-1580 CE
5. Ibrahim Adil Shah II	1580-1626 CE
6. Mohammed Adil Shah	1626-1656 CE
7. Ali Adil Shah II	1656-1672 CE
8. Sikandar Adil Shah	1672-1686 CE

Yusuf Adil Khan was the founder of Adil Shahs dynasty of Vijayapur. He was a good administrator and tolerant towards other religions. After him, Ibrahim Adil Shah II came to the Power.

Ibrahim Adil Shah 2ND (1580-1626 CE)

Ibrahim Adil Shah the Second was the great king among other Sultans. Kingdom was expanded and became rich in his period. He had a title called 'Jagadguru Badshah'. He was tolerant of other religions. He sheltered many Hindu philosophers, poets and musicians in his court. He renovated Dutta temples in his fort and encouraged pooja rituals. He worked for the cultural harmony of Hindu-Muslim. He wrote a book called 'Kitab-e-Navaras' and tried to make music popular among Muslims. The

book begins with worshipping the Gods like Ganapati, Saraswati, Bhairava and others. He himself was a great musician. 'Ibrahim Rauza' which is famous for its architecture, was built by him.



Barid Shahs of Bidar (1489-1619 CE)

When Bahmani State was scattered into many provinces, Barid Shahs ruled Deccan's Bidar and other regions around it. Qasim Barid was the founder of this dynasty. After him, Ibrahim and his brother Qasim who ruled Bidar, were incompetent kings. And because of their inner conflicts, this dynasty declined. Then Ibrahim Adil Shah of Vijayapur captured Bidar. Like this, Barid Shah Kingdom was merged into Ibrahim's Vijayapur's state.

Qutub Shahs of Golkonda (1512-1687 CE)

Quli Qutub Shah:

He was the founder of independent Golkonda State. He ruled the state with good administration and in 1543 CE he was killed by his own son.

Ibrahim:

He had compassion for Hindu religion and there were many Hindu officers in his administration. During his ruling, he made Golkonda a beautiful city. He changed his capital from Golkonda to Hyderabad in 1589 CE. After him Abdul Qutub Shah, Abdul Hasan and others came to power. But they were incompetent kings and later Golkonda surrendered to the Mughals.

Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar (1490-1636 CE)

In 1490 CE, Malik Ahmed who was a chief of Junnar Province founded his own state of Ahmadnagar and established Nizam Shah Dynasty. He took Daulatabad under his control and expanded empire. After

him, Burhan, Hussain Nizam Shah, Murtaza were Sultans just for namesake. With death of Chand Bibi, Ahmadnagar declined. And later in 1637 CE during the period of Shah Jahan, Mughal king, Ahmadnagar was merged into the Mughal State.

Imad Shahs of Berar (1490-1580 CE)

After the fall of Bahmani Kingdom, five Sultan states came to exist. Imad Shah Dynasty of Berar is one among them. It was situated between, Pen Ganga and Vine Ganag Rivers at Vardha, Tapati to north of Bidar. In 1490, Fathullah founded this dynasty. Ellichpur was their capital. Fathullah had a title called 'Imad-ul-Mulk'. After his death in 1504 CE, his son Allauddin Imad Shah came to the power. He was an incompetent king. After him, his son Darya Imad Shah came to the power and even during his rule also, Berar Dynasty continued its battles with neighbouring states.

After the death of Darya Imad Shah, his little son, Burhan Imad Shah took the power. During his rule, power came to the hands of usurper called Tufail Khan. Later, Berar Dynasty fell to the hands of Vijayapura Sultans.

The Contributions of Adil Shahs:

During the reign of 200 years, Adil Shahs of Vijayapur contributed a lot to the fields of education, literature, music, fine arts, art and sculpture.

Education:

Adil Shahs were great lovers of education and they encouraged it. Their education policy was to develop Islamic culture. Mukhtub (Mosque) and Madarasa (college) were the educational centres. Knowledge, religion, law, poetry and others were taught. Educational institutions were under King's patronage.

Literature:

The contribution of Adil Shah to the literature is very prominent. Literature became rich in their period because Kings were poets themselves. Many books were written in Persian, Arabic, Urdu and Kannada languages.

1. Persian Poet : Fersita – 'Thariq-i-Ferista' and 'Gulshan-ye-Ibrahim'
2. Urdu Poets : Abdul's 'Ibrahim Nama'
3. Mulla Nasrati's : 'Alinama'
4. Kannada Poet : Narahari of Torave – 'Torave Ramayana'

Music:

Yusuf Ali Adil Shah and Ibrahim Adil Shah II were great musicians. Ibrahim Adil Shah's work 'Kitab-e-Navaras' was the great work in music. He opened a music school. Women of royal and rich families were interested in music.

Fine Arts:

Ibrahim II was a fine artist. His court had many Persian artists. Beautiful painting of flowers, plants, creeper and other nature scenes were painted on their houses, walls of Mosques and floors. These paintings helped to know aspirations, interests and traditions of the people.

Art and Sculpture:

In the history of art and sculpture of Karnataka, the buildings of Adil Shahs of Vijayapura are the important ones. They built forts, palaces, mosques and tombs. Their monuments are in Indo-Islamic style.

a. Fort:

The fort of Vijayapur is a big one and it has ninety six bastions (the dome which were built on fort) and six main entrances.

b) Palaces:

Gagan Mahal: In 1620 CE, Ibrahim Adil Shah built it. It has three storied towers.

Mehtar Mahal:

It is also a three storied palace. Ibrahim Adil Shah II built it. It is famous for its fine and delicate decorations. And in Asar Mahal, rooms have different paintings painted on them.





c) Mosques:

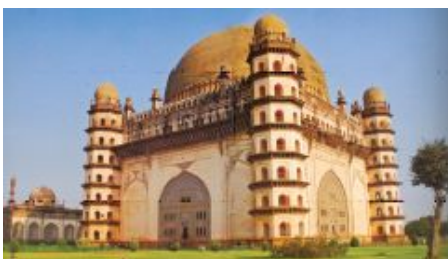
- 1. Jama Masjid: Ali Adil Shah built it. It is famous for its very wide prayer hall. It is a common building without any decorations. It has different new style among other art monuments.**
- 2. Ibrahim Rauza: Ibrahim Adil Shah II built it in the memory of his wife, Taj Begum in Vijayapura. It has the tombs of Ibrahim and his relatives. It is the only Rauza in India. It is called as 'Taj Mahal of South India'.**

Note:

The Mosque and the Tomb are built on an elevated platform with a garden around them and compound wall around it. This is called 'Rauza'

3. Gol Gumbuz:

Mohammed decided to build something that is even bigger and greater than Rauza. He built Gol Gumbuz, a domed tomb in 1656 CE at Vijayapura. It has a big dome with a whispering chamber inside. It is a fine example for technology of that time. It is the fourth largest dome in the world and the first largest dome in India.





4. Other Important Monuments: Bara Kaman, Bade Kaman, Ananda Mahal, Upli Buruj, Taj Bawdi, Chand Bawdi and other monument are important ones.

Activities

Collect the pictures of art and sculpture of Bahmani and Adil Shah Dynasties and make an album.

Collect pictures of temples, churches and mosques which are the symbols of Hindu, Christian and Muslim cultures and make an album.

Chronological Period (CE)

1. The reign of Bahamani Kingdom	1347-1527 CE
2. Establishment of Madarasa in Bidar	1461CE
3. The reign of Adil Shahs	1489-1672 CE
4. Construction of Ibrahim Rauza	1626 CE
5. Construction of Gol Gumaz	1656 CE

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks

1. Bahmani dynasty was established in the year _____

2. Kalaburagi was the capital of _____ sultan
3. Feroz shah set up _____ city on the banks of Bhima River.
4. Mohammed Gawan set up Madarasa in the year _____
5. Founder of Barid Shahi dyanasty was _____
6. Founder of Golkonda's Kutub Shahi state was _____
7. Founder of Imaad Shahi dynasty was _____

2. Answer in one sentence

1. Who was the founder of Bahmani dynasty?
2. Who was Mohammed Gawan?
3. Where is Solahkhamba mosque?
4. Name the prominent person among Adil Shahi sultans.
5. What is called as Taj Mahal of South India?
6. Why is Golgumbuz famous?
7. Who had Jagadguru Badasha title?

3. Discuss in groups and answer

1. Name Mohammed Gawan's achievements.
2. Name five Shahi dynasties.
3. Ibrahim Adil Shahi had religious tolerance, discuss.

4. Match the following

A	B
1. Adil Shahi	a. Ahmed Nagar
2. Qutub Shahi	b. Birar
3. Nizam Shahi	c. Vijayapura
4. Imaad Shahi	d. Bidar
5. Barid Shahi	e. Golkonda

LESSON-3 BHAKTHI CULT AND SUFI HERITAGE

Introduction

In South and North India Alvars and Dasas and in north India Saints (Saints) and Sufis created social awakening through Bhakthi Cult. In this lesson, the objectives, meaning and features of Bhakthi cult are discussed. In southern India Andal, Akkamahadevi, Kanakadasa, Purandaradasa and Shishunala Sharif are introduced. Similarly, in North India Kabirdas, Gurunank, Tulasidas, Meerabai, Sri Chaitanya and Sufi Saints are introduced. The harmony these faiths together have achieved, despite their diverse religious faiths, and their endowment towards enriching the vernacular languages are discussed here.

Competencies

1. Understanding the contributions of Bhakthi Cult in forging religious harmony.
2. Understanding the preachings of Dasas and Saints.
3. Understanding and appreciating the unique philosophy of Sufis.

Indian society is inclusive of many cultures. In this society caste system, superstitions and pseudo rituals were deeprooted. It was believed that attaining Moksha (salvation) for the common man was impossible. The medieval society was under the impression that the common people were not eligible for such a destiny. During this period, saints of Bhakti cult and Sufi tradition brought in a social and religious reformation.

They stressed the importance of global brotherhood and taught that Bhakthi is the best way to attain Moksha. This path is called Bhakthi Cult. The word Bhakthi is from the Sanskrit word 'Bhuj'. Bhuj means the knowledge.

Gist of Bhakthi cult:

1. Bhakthi cult condemned discrimination. It preached equality.
2. The Saints of Bhakthi cult opposed and condemned superstitious practices.
3. They undertook the task of uniting the hearts of people

4. According to Sufi Saints dharma is love and service to mankind. God is one, not many, they preached.

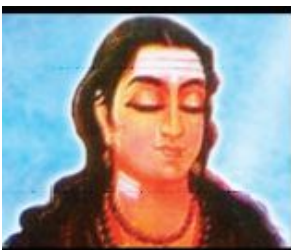
Bhakthi Heritage in South India:

Aandal:



Aandal is one among the twelve Alvars, the Vishnu Devotees, of Tamilnadu. She was an adopted daughter of Vishnuchitha. Vishnuchitha was an alvar they were also called Periyalwar. Aandal's original name was Godadevi. They were devotees of Krishna. Her father was making flower garlands and offered it to Krishna temple of Srivilliputhur. Aandal loved Krishna and she claimed that he was her husband. She wrote 'Thirupaamai' and dedicated to God. In Tamilnadu Tirupaamai Vrata (rite/ a ceremony / religious observance) is very famous. According to Alvars all Vishnu devotees are equal and their birth should not be questioned. Caste discrimination is a criminal offence, they believed.

Akkamahadevi:



Akkamahadevi was an enterprising woman in the Vachana movement of twelfth century. She has made immense contributions to Vachana literature. She was born in Uduthadi of Shivamoga District. Her father was Nirmalashetty and mother Sumathi. Akka immersed in Shivabhakthi since

her childhood. She claimed Channamallikarjuna himself to be her husband. Her parents forcibly got her married to king Koushika. She found it a hindrance to her service to Guru, Linga, Jangama, so she left the palace. Later, she stayed at Anubhava Mantapa in Kalyana for some time. There she wrote many Vachanas under the pen name Channamallikarjuna. She was respected by all Shivasharanas. She left Kalyana and went to Srishaila towards the end of her life. She left her mortal body in the Kadali forest of Srishaila.

Purandara Dasa (1480-1564 CE)



He is one of the important persons in Kannada Dasa literature. Purandaradasa was born in Purandaragada. His original name was Srinivasa Nayaka. His father was Varadappa Nayaka and mother Leelavathi. Wife Lakshmibai was a religious woman. Srinivasa Nayaka was a miser and an atheist. Later he distributed all his wealth to the needy people and spent rest of his life in the thought of God. He travelled to many places, singing Keerthanas and at last, he reached Krishnadevaraya's court. Vyasaraya gave him deeksha and called him as Purandara. Later he became Purandaradasa. We can see humaneness in all his songs. He condemned caste system. We also see the combination of philosophy, moral and musical qualities in his songs. He is known as Karnataka Sangeetha Pithamaha (Father of Carnatic music). He wrote Keerthanas with the pen name of Purandara Vittala. He was praised by his own Guru (teacher) Vysaraya as "Purandara Dasa is Ultimate as a Dasa".

Kanakadasa (1508-1606 CE)



Kanakadasa is one of the famous Keerthanakaras of Daasa Literature. He was born about 1508 CE at Bada village of Bankapura Taluk in Haveri District. Thimmappa was his original name. Beerappa and Bachamma were his parents. He was a warrior and also a poet. He headed a group of over 78 villages. It is said that he found a potful of Gold and he came to be known as Kanakanayaka. He renounced wordly things and became a disciple of Vyasaraya. Later, he came to be known as Kanakadasa. He has composed many Kirthanas with a pen name Adhikeshava. Adikeshava was his personal God. He has criticized the superstitious of the society in his songs and has preached the simple path of attaining Moksha in them. He has also criticized caste system in his songs.

Note: Kanakana Kindi:

The priests of Udupi temple stops Kanaka from entering the temple. It is said that, Lord Krishna pleased by his devotion turned his face towards west for Kanaka. This was named as Kanakana Kindi. Kanakadasa wrote Haribhakthisara, Nalacharithre, Ramadhyana Charithe (Shatpadi epics), Mohana Tharangini (The Sangeetha Kavya)

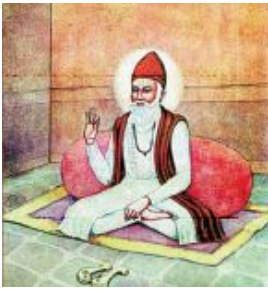
Shishunala Sharifa:



Shishunala Sharifa is the first Kannada Muslim mystic poet. He is known as Kabeera of Karnataka. He was born in 1819 CE at Shishunaala. His parents were Imam Saheb, mother Hajjamma. He studied both Hindu and Islamic religion in his childhood. Later he passed his Mulki exams and served as teacher for some time. He took Deeksha from Govindabhata and wrote many Thathvapadas. In his poems one can find Rewayath (Moharam words). Among those songs Kalagapada, Dharmika Neethipada, Alaavipada, Savaal Jawab Pada are famous. We can see his grave in Shishunala. He tried to spread humanity beyond the barriers of caste and religion.

Bhakthi Heritage of North India:

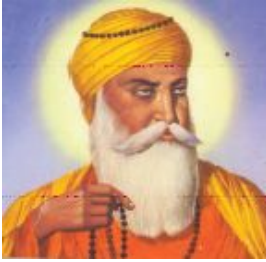
Kabirdas (1398-1518 CE)



Kabirdas is a famous saint of Bhakthi cult and was a disciple of Ramananda. He tried to bring harmony between Hindu and Muslim religions. He was an adopted son of weaving Muslim couple Neeru and Neema of Varanasi. He condemned caste system, luxurious life, and discrimination based on religion. Allah and Rama are the two names of one God, he said. He described Hindu Muslims as pots of same clay.

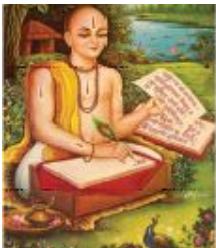
Kabir told that he is the son of Rama and Allah. According to him, it is not possible to see God by fasting, torturing the body, sacred pilgrimages. It is only possible by sacred devotion. He taught his philosophy through Doha (Two lines poems) which is simple and easy to understand by common man. His followers are called Kabir Panthis.

Gurunanak (1469-1539 CE):



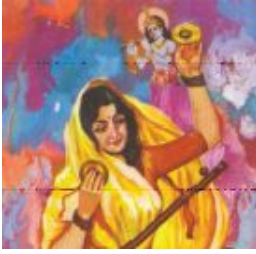
Gurunanak is the founder of Sikh religion. He was born in 1469 CE at Thalavandi in Punjab, now it is in Pakistan. Mehtakalu (Kaaluchanda) and Thruptha were his parents. He stressed on good views of Hindu and Muslim religions. His songs called as Japaji are in Grantha Sahib, sacred book of Sikhs. Sikh cult has given importance for Japa and good deeds. He stressed on gender equality. Nanak had great belief in the existence of the God. God is one and eternal, he proclaimed. He said, one can gain Guru through Bhakthi and with Bhakthi one can attain Mukthi. He opposed social evils like Idol worshiping, casteism, Sathi System etc., during one of his travels he visited Karnataka. He stayed in Bidar, the place called Naanak Jaara (Sweet water spring).

Tulasidas (1532-1623 CE)



Tulasidas was the first to support bhakthi Maarga in North India. He was born in a Brahmin family. He has contributed to the Hindi literature. He wrote Ramacharithamanasa. This is a great book in Hindi in the North, it is famous as Tulasiramayana. Ramabhaktha Tulasidasa. He sowed devotion, pure life, love, affection, patience, generosity among the people.

Meerabai (1498-1569 CE)



Meerabai is a renowned saint of India and is called as Radha of Kaliyuga. She was born in a Rajput family in Rajasthan. She was Raja Rathansingh's daughter. She married prince of Mewar. She loved philosophy from her childhood, so she spent her time in offering Puja, meditation and singing. Her mother-in-law opposed her worshipping lord Krishna. Meerabai could not tolerate this and she left to Brindavan, the pilgrimage place of Srikrishna. Her songs are full of devotion and love. Giridhara Gopala is her favourite God. She has remained eternal due to her thousands of Bhajans.

Chaithanya (1435-1533 CE)



Chaithanya was born in Naradweepa (Nadia) in Bengal in 1485 CE. Jagannatha Mishra and Sridevi were his parents. Vishwambara was his original name. Eshvarpuri was his Guru. Chaithanya left his family life and took Sanyasa at the age of 25. He rejected casteism. Bhakthi is the only way to attain Mukthi. Universal love is the first step towards the God, he said. He travelled to pilgrimage places of India and spread the message of love.

Love, brotherhood and generosity are the essences of his teachings. Today's Hare Krishna cult has been influenced by him. The Bengalis call him Chaithanya Mahaprabhu and also treat him as the incarnation of lord Krishna.

Influences of Bhakthi cult:

Result:

1. Bhakthi saints created harmony between Hindu and Muslims.
2. Bhakthi saints wrote in simple common man's language. This enriched the languages of the common man.

Heritage of Sufi:

Like Kabir, Kanakadas, Chaitanya and others brought in new awareness among the Hindus, Sufi saints brought awareness among the Muslims. They worked for the harmony among Hindu and Muslim. The Sufi cult originated in Arabia and entered India later.

The word Sufi comes from the word 'Saaf' which means clean and clear. The Sufi saints were Mystics and used to wear woollen dress.

Essence of Sufi cult:

1. God is one. He is powerful. We are all his children.
2. Encouraged good deeds
3. All are equal
4. Opposed caste system.

Later on, Sufis were influenced by Yoga, Vedantha, and Buddhist thoughts. Dharma means love, service to mankind is important are some of the philosophical thoughts of Sufis.

Nizamuddin Auliya:



He is one of the main Sufi saints. He lived in Delhi and lived a life of poverty. Masjid with thatched roof was his centre of activity. He refused the

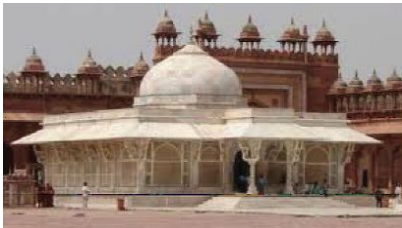
village gifted by Sultan of Delhi. He preached to the devotees who visited him, to practise good qualities and kindness.

Kwaja Bande Nawaz:

Bande Nawaz is a famous Chisthi Sufi saint. He was the disciple of Nasiruddhin of Delhi. Bandenawaz means protector of those who came to his shelter. His original name was Gesudaraj means long haired. He knew Sanskrit, Arabic Parasi, Dakani (Urdu) and many more languages. He settled in Kalaburagi. He was respected by the king Firoz Shah. He wrote in Dakani language. His literature is still preserved in Kalaburagi library. Every year his Uru is held in Kalaburagi.

Chisthi Sect:

In Sufi cult Chisthi sect is important. Moyinuddin Chisthi is the founder of this. He came and settled in Ajmera. Devotion towards God, service to Guru, good life are the main features of Chisthi followers. He had concern for harmony of Hindu and Muslims. He wrote in Dakani (urdu) language. Salim Chisthi from Fathepur Sikri was famous among them.



Lahore (Today's Pakistan)	Sheik Ismail
Ajmer	Kwaja Moyinuddin Chisthi
Delhi	Nijamuddin Aulia
Arcot	Tippu Masthara Aulia
Kalaburagi	Kwaja Bande Nawaz.

Chronology:

Nijamuddin Aulia	1238 to 1325 CE
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Kabirdasa	1440 to 1518 CE
Gurunanak	1469 to 1539 CE
Purandara Dasa	1480 to 1564 CE
Chaithanya	1485 to 1533 CE
Meerabai	1498 to 1569 CE
Kanakadasa	1508 to 1606 CE
Tulasidas	1532 to 1623 CE

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- _____ is the penname of Akkamahadevi.
- Purandaradasa was in the court of _____
- Adikeshava is the pen name of _____
- Kabir of Karnataka is _____
- Chaithanya's first name is _____
- Sufi saint Kwaja Bande Nawaja's other name is _____

2. Answer the following questions in one sentence:

- What is the original name of Aandal?
- Where was Akkamahadevi born?
- Who is Karnataka Sangeetha Pithamaha?
- Name Kanakadasa's parents.
- Which is the sacred book of Sikhs?
- Who is called as Radha of Kaliyuga?
- What is the meaning of the word 'Sufi'?
- Name Sufi saints of India.
- Who was the founder of Chisthi cult?
- Who is the first Kannada Muslim poet?

3. Answer the following in two three sentences each:

- Write the message of Kabirdas
- List out the teachings of Gurunanak.
- What are influences of Bhakthi cult?
- Summarise the essence of Sufi cult.

4. Match the following:

A	B
1. Gurunanak	a. Sufi Saint
2. Chaithanya	b. Sikh religion
3. Nijamauddin Aulia	c. Radha of Kaliyuga
4. Meerabai	d. Harekrishna cult

Discuss:

Discuss the relevance of preachings of Bhakthi cult.

Activities:

1. Collect the photos of Bhakthi saints with their details.
2. Read the Biographies of Sri Chaithanya, Guru Nanak, Meerabai, Tulasidas, Kabir, Surdas and Sufisaints.
3. Listen to Meera Bhajans
4. Collect more information about Sufi cult. Discuss their influences on India's multi religious society and their relevance in the present context and make short note.

LESSON- 4 NAYAKAS, PALEGARAS AND NAADA PRABHUS

Introduction

After the fall of Vijayanagara Empire, Karnataka came under three administrative rulings. They were Vijayapura (Bijapura), Keladi and Mysuru. After the decline of Vijayapura, Mughals and Marathas ruled many regions of Karnataka. Even with presence of these rulers, Keladi and Mysuru states protected themselves well from them and continued the traditions and practices of Vijayanagara Empire. With these, Palepattus (feudatory Kingdoms) grew in Chitradurga, Surapura and Yelahanka (Bengaluru) regionally.

In this lesson, we will learn about Nayakas of Keladi, Chitradurga, Surapura and Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka and their achievements.

Competencies

1. To understand the achievements of Senior Venkatappa Nayaka and Shivappa Nayaka.
2. To know brave story of Rani Chennammaji.
3. To recognize the tolerance of other religions by Keladi Nayakas.
4. To understand the bravery and achievements of Madakari Nayaka of Chitradurga.
5. To understand the achievements of Venkatappa Nayaka IV of Surapura.
6. To appreciate the cultural contributions of Surapura Nayakas.
7. To know the achievements of Kempegowda I and Kempegowda II, the Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka.

Nayakas of Keladi (1499-1763 CE)

Nayakas/Palegaras:

Under the control of Vijayanagara Empire, there were many small kings. They are called Nayakas (Chieftains) or Palegaras. The places which were ruled by these chiefs are called 'Palepattus'. Among these chiefs, Nayakas of Keladi and Nayakas of Chitradurga are famous.

Keladi was founded in 1499CE during the Vijayanagara period and later became independent. The leaders of Keladi were ruling the coastal and

malendu regions of Karnataka.

The Keladi province was large and prosperous. Keladi consisted of Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kasaragodu (Kerala), Kodagu, Hassan, Tumakuruu, Chitradurga, Dharawada and Uttara Kannada areas.

Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka (1582 -1629 CE):

Venkatappa Nayaka is popular among the kings of Keladi. In his period, the Keladi kingdom attained complete freedom. He took out military expedition till River Chandragiri in the coastal region. With the help of Queen Abbakkadevi, he defeated the Portuguese in Mangaluru. He defeated Adil Shahi forces of Vijayapura and established victory pillar in Hanagal. He encouraged all religions.

Shivappa Nayaka (1645 -1660 CE)

Shivappa Nayaka was a famous Keladi king. He occupied the coastal forts of the Portuguese and got the title 'Padugadalodeya'. He built strong forts in Mangaluru, Bekal and Chandragiri (Kerala) for the security of the kingdom. Shivappa Nayaka was a pious man.

He encouraged the traders of Goa to settle in his state for development of trade. The Christians of Goa were experts in agriculture and he encouraged them to migrate to his state and provided land and other contributions. He made a strict rule that the Christian priest should be a local person.

The Sistu of Shivappa Nayaka: The revenue system started by Shivappa Nayaka was called as 'Sistu'. As per this, the fixation of land revenue was based on the fertility of the land. About 1/3 of the production was collected as land revenue. This systematic revenue system was called 'Sistu of Shivappa Nayaka'. The sistu system led to the development of Malenadu.

Queen Chennammaji (1671-1696 CE):

Queen Chennammaji, the daughter-in-law of Shivappa Nayaka took power after him. She repelled the Mughul army and gave protection to

Chatrapathi Rajaram, the son of Shivaji. Chennama, the symbol of valour and sacrifice of Karnataka, fought war even with the Mysuru army.

The Keladi kings founded temples, agraharas and veershaiva mutts. The Aghoreshwara temple in Ikkeri is famous for sculpture. The mutts were the centres of boarding (food facilities) and education. They contributed generously for all the religions. Chennammaji gifted land for a Christian church in Mangaluru.

On account of continuous wars with Mysuru and internal wars, the Keladi kingdom became weak. Later, Hyder Ali occupied the Keladi kingdom.

Chronology (In CE)

The period of Keladi rule	1499 1763 CE
Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka	1586 1629 CE
Shivappa Nayaka	1645 1660 CE
Queen Chennammaji	1671 1696 CE
Occupation of Keladi by Hyder Ali	1763.

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The Queen of Ullal who helped to defeat Portuguese was _____
2. Rani Chennammaji repelled the Mughals and protected _____

2. Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. Who is called Padugadalodeya in the Keladi history?
2. How did Shivappa Nayaka encourage the Goa Christians?
3. What is Sistu?
4. Who is Rani Chennammaji?

3. Answer in 2- 3 sentences

1. What are the achievements of Hiriya Venktappa Nayaka?
2. Write on the achievements of Nayakas of Keladi.

The Nayakas of Chitradurga

The Nayakas of Chitadurga have prominent place in the Karnataka history. They ruled as Chieftains from 16th to 18th centuries.

Thirteen Chieftains ruled this province for about 211 years. Matthi Thimmanna Nayaka (1568-1589CE) was the first king of this Palepattu. Kasturi Rangappa Nayaka-I (1603-1652 CE), Kasturi Chikkanna Nayaka (1675-1686 CE), Bichchugatthi Bharamanna Nayaka (1681-1721), Hiremadakari Nayaka (1721-1749) are the famous kings.

Raajaveer Madakari Nayaka (1754-1779 CE)

He is the most powerful and popular among the Nayakas of Chitradurga. He ascended the throne at the age of twelve years. He helped Hyder Ali several times during wars. But Hyder Ali became jealous of the valour of Madakari Nayaka. In order to suppress him, Hyder Ali besieged the seven ringed fort of Chitradurga. But it was an impossible task to occupy such an invincible fort. The soldiers of Hyder Ali tried to enter the fort after knowing the secret entrance, in the absence of the watchmen. At that time, the wife of a watchman called Obavva killed the enemies with her wooden pestle (Onake). That secret passage is present in the fort of Chitradurga and called 'Obavvana Kindi'.

Hyder Ali who was not prepared to accept defeat, besieged the fort once again. Madakari Nayaka was defeated in the fierce war. The dynastic rule of chieftains of Chitradurga province ended with the rule of Madakari Nayaka.

Chitradurga is an attractive hill fort consisting of seven encircled forts. There are several temples and tanks inside it. The Nayakas of Chitradurga built several temples. The Bharamasagara and Bheemasamudra tanks are their contributions. The Nayakas of Chitradurga are known for their bravery and valour.

Chronology

1. Mathti Thimmanna Nayaka -1568-1589 CE
2. Bichchugatthi Bharamanna Nayaka -1689-1721 CE
3. Hiremadakari Nayaka -1721-1749 CE
4. Raajaveer Madakari Nayaka -1754-1779 CEm

Answer the following questions in one sentence

1. Who is Mathti Thimmanna Nayaka?
2. Write a short note on Raajaveer Madakari Nayaka.
3. Why do we still remember Onake Obavva?
4. Name the tanks built by the Chitadurga chieftains.

The Nayakas of Surapura

Surapura in Yadagiri district is situated in between the rivers Krishna and Bheema. From 1637 to 1858 CE, twelve Nayakas ruled it. Gaddipidda Nayaka was the founder of this dynasty. His ancestors were in the Vijayanagara army. They are one among the scattered groups after the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire. Later, after getting the official permission from Vijayapura Adilshahis, they started to rule from Vaginageri. Peethambari Baharipidda Nayaka (1687-1726 CE) made Surapura his capital after constructing it.

Later, in accordance with the agreement of the British and the Hyderabad Nizam, Surapura came under the control of Hyderabad. Raja Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka (1843-1858 CE), the son of Raja Krishnappa Nayaka came to power. The news of the First War of Independence in India reached Surapura. Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka had a plan to fight against the British by unifying the kings of South India. He enlisted Arabs and Rohilas in his army. And he also started to train the army. On hearing these developments, the British officer Thornhill wrote a letter to Captain Campbell on 24th December 1857 and directed him to take immediate action against Raja Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka.

The British regiment entered Surapura in 1858 and battle ensued. The enraged army of Surapura broke the bones of Stuart. Newberry also fell. Meanwhile, Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka travelled to Hyderabad to bring

the special forces of Arab and Rohil. The British forces entered Surapura and destroyed it. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad Nizam Salar Jung handed over Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka on the pretext of helping him, with the intention of getting a favour. British kept Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka in a prison at Secunderabad. Later, he was subjected to enquiry and was awarded death sentence.

On the plea made by a British officer Medose Taylor, the Governor General of India dropped the death sentence condemned him for four years deportation. While he was taken to a fort in Chengalpet near Madras, the British betrayed and shot the resting Venkatappa dead. Later, they spread the false news that he committed suicide.

Later, the British gifted Surapura to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The successors of Surapura province spent their time under the Nizam. Finally, when the province of Nizam of Hyderabad merged with the Indian Union on September 17, 1948, Surapura also merged with India.

The Surapura Nayakas have contributed to the field of culture. Their rule still finds resonance in the minds of people due to their pro people programmes. They built tanks, temples, wells, forts and palaces. Many Jahagirs (Land gifts) were given. They had provided Inam land to sustain the worship the of their Patron God Venkataramana at Thirupathi and Gopalaswamy. They had offered patronage to many artists, sculptors and musicians. Many literary works of good value were written during their reign. They were known for their religious tolerance.

The Surapura rulers always accorded prominent place to paintings. The design and techniques of Surapura paintings are of high quality. The Surapura paintings stand unique from Viyaynagara, Vijayapura and Mysuru Paintings. These paintings can be seen the museums of London, Hyderabad's Salarjung Museum.

Chronology

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The period of rule by Surapura Chieftains	1636 1858 CE
Peethambari Baharipidda Nayaka	1687 1726 CE
Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka	1843 1858 CE
The fall of Surapura	February 09, 1858
Merger of Surapura with Indian Union	September 17, 1948

1. Answer the following questions in one sentence

1. Who is the founder of the Surapura Province?
2. What is the name of the King who built Surapura capital?

2. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions

1. Write a note on the achievements of Nalavadi Venkatappa Nayaka.
2. Explain the literary contributions of the Surapura Chieftains.

Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka

Ranabhaire Gowda is the founder of Yelahanka Naadaprabhu dynasty. After Ranabhaire Gowda, Jayagowda, Gidde Gowda, Kempananje Gowda and others ruled. The most popular ruler of this dynasty is Hiriya Kempe Gowda. Therefore, the rulers of Yelahanka are known as the rulers from Kempegowda dynasty. They were Naadaprabhus during the rule of Vijayanagara Empire. They ruled Bengaluru, Ramanagara, Tumakuru and undivided Kolar districts in their period. Since Yelahanka was the first capital, they are called Yelahanka Naadaprabhus. Later, Bengaluru and Magadi were their capitals.

Hiriya Kempe Gowda (1532-1597 CE):

Hiriya Kempegowda founded Bengaluru city in 1537 CE. He built a fort in Bengaluru and started his rule from it. He built Basava Temple of Basavanagudi, Someshwara Temple of Halasuru and extended the Gavigangadareshwara temple. He is credited of building several prominent tanks. Some of them are: Dharmambudhi tank, Halasur tank and Sampangi tank. Hiriya Kempegowda was a devotee of Gangadhareshwara of Shivagange and built several choultries and agraharas. He also earned the title 'Prajavatsala' in recognition of his pious administration.

Kempe Gowda-2ND (1597-1641 CE):

Kempe Gowda- 2nd was the elder son of Hiriya Kempe Gowda. During his period, Army General Ranadulla Khan of Vijayapura Adil Shahis occupied Bengaluru in 1638. Hence, Kempe Gowda- 2nd started to rule Magadi and Kunigal regions and made Magadi his capital. Usually, the rulers of this family are called as Magadi Kempegowdas. Kempegowda-2nd had marked the borders of Bengaluru and had built four watch towers in the marked places. During his reign, Bengaluru grew as a major weaving centre. He built forts at Magadi, Savanadurga, Huliurdurga, Huthridurga and others. Like his father, he also constructed new villages, temples and tanks.

Kempe Gowda- 2nd handed over the political power of Magadi to his son Kempe Gowda- 3rd and the power of Kunigal province to his another son Hiriya Kempe Gowda 2nd. Kempe Gowda-3RD (1641-1674 CE) constructed the Kempasagara tank in order to tackle drought. Hiriya Kempegowda- (1641-1662 CE) was not only brave but was also a multi language academician. He earned the title ‘Nava Kavita Gumbhapumbhavani’ in recognition of his literary achievements. His queens built Agraharas, tanks and temples in Kunigal and Huliurdurga.

Later, the regions ruled by the Yelahanka Chieftains merged with the Mysuru province.

Chronology

Hiriya Kempegowda	1532- 1597 CE
Kempegowda 2 ND	1597- 1641 CE
Kempe Gowda 3 RD	1641- 1674 CE
Hiriya Kempegowda 2ND	1641- 1662 CE.

Know this

The watch towers built by Kempegowda- 2nd are present in the following areas of present Bengaluru: the North tower -Mekhri circle, the

South tower-Lalbagh, the East tower-Haloor and the West tower-Gavi Gangadhareshwara.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions in one sentence

1. Who is the founder of Yelahanka Naadaprabhu dynasty?
2. Who is the founder of Bengaluru city?
3. Name the capitals of Yelahanka Naadaprabhus.
4. What was the title given to Kempegowda-2nd?

2. Answer the following questions in one sentence

1. What are the achievements of Hiriya Kempegowda?
2. Write a short note on Kempegowda-2nd.

Activity

Yelahanka Chieftains constructed several tanks around Bengaluru. Many tanks have disappeared now and discuss on the effect of this disappearance and send prepare a report to submit to the government.

LESSON- 5 WODEYARS OF MYSURU

Introduction

The Wodeyars of Mysuru, Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan are introduced. Important Wodeyar rulers like Krishnaraja Wodeyar 4th, and others are introduced. The important Dewans are introduced.

Competencies

1. Appreciating pro- people achievements of Chikkadevaraya
2. To know the reasons and results of battles of Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan against British.
3. To know the contributions of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan
4. To understand the achievements of Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar.
5. Mark the historical places of Mysuru Province on a map.

Important Wodeyars of Mysuru:

Yaduraya was the first king of Mysuru Wodeyars (1399-1423 CE)

Gandabherunda was the emblem of the state. Srirangapatna was their first capital.

Chikkadevaraya (1673-1704 CE)

Chikkadevaraya is the prominent king of early kings. He implemented many pro-people measures. He opened ‘Attara Kacheri’ with eighteen departments. He built a dam across the western stream of River Kaveri near Srirangapatna and provided irrigation facility. He introduced thrift in his administration and enriched the treasury and was conferred with ‘Navakoti Narayana’ title.

Mysuru state was prosperous during the reign of Chikkadevaraya. But the later Kings were weak. The administration was overseen by Dalawoys, who ruled in the name of Kings.



Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan

Hyder Ali (1761-1782 CE)



Hydar Ali was an eminent commander in Dalawoy Nanjarajaiah's army. He was brave and adventurous. He won many battles and accumulated army and wealth.

This made him gain respect from the king. When there was a revolt in the capital city, Hyder Ali suppressed it and restored the Kingship of Krishnaraja Wodeyar and removed the Dalawoy and took over the administration.

Soon after taking over the administration, he engaged in extending the borders of the state. He defeated the Keladi ruler and confiscated the wealth of them and improved his financial status. He also took over the Chitradurga fort with a lot of difficulty.

Battles with British:

The British came for business and gradually became powerful in politics. The British did not tolerate the expansion of Mysuru kingdom in the south by Hyder Ali. This led to an inevitable clash between Hyder Ali and British.

Note: The four battles waged by Hyder Ali and later by his son Tippu Sultan against British are called ‘Anglo Mysuru wars’ or ‘Mysuru Wars’.

In the First Anglo-Mysuru war, the British suffered considerable loss. Hence, they had to sign Madras Treaty with Hyder Ali inevitably. As per the treaty, both the parties rush to each other’s rescue if attacked by any enemy. This elevated the status of Hyder Ali.

A few years later, Marathas attacked Mysuru kingdom. Then, the Britishers did not come to the aid of Hyder Ali and remained neutral. This enraged Hyder Ali and he invaded

British. This is the Second Anglo-Mysuru war. Hyder Ali died while fighting this war. The battle was continued by Tippu Sultan.

Achievements of Hyder Ali: Hyder Ali was aware of contemporary politics. Though he was an illiterate, he knew many languages including Kannada. He extended the kingdom

Mysuru considerably. He was a brave soldier and an efficient administrator. Hyder Ali has an important place in the annals of Karnataka history. He established the beautiful Lalbagh garden in Bengaluru

Tippu Sultan (1782-1799 CE)



Tippu Sultan was the son of Hyder Ali. Tippu participated in his father’s battles actively and emerged as winner and declared himself as the Sultan. Tippu led the Second Anglo-Mysuru war when his father Hyder Ali died in the battle due to illness.

After the death of his father he continued the Anglo Mysuru wars. Nobody came to help him. He fought against Britishers bravely. At last the British signed the ‘Treaty of Mangaluru’. This treaty was beneficial for both

parties. Both the parties returned their captured areas and exchanged the prisoners of war. This treaty increased the stature of Tippu.

In a very short duration, another two battles took place between Tippu and Britishers. The mutual hatredness and disbelief was the main reason for this.



In the third Anglo-Mysuru war, the Britishers lay siege to the capital city of Tippu's Srirangapattana. Without any alternative, Tippu had to sign a Peace treaty with the British. As per the peace treaty Tippu had to surrender half his kingdom to the British and had pay 330 lakh as compensation. Until the compensation is cleared, two sons of Tippu were taken as hostages.

This treaty made Tippu feel disgraced. He decided to throw the British out of India. The fourth Anglo-Mysuru started. Again Srirangapattana was under siege. Tippu fought valiantly and died in the battle field. Tippu Sultan is known as 'Tiger of Mysuru'.

After the fall of Tippu Sultan, Mysuru came under the rule of British. They handed over the administration to Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. But, Mysuru became the dependent state of the British.

Personality and achievements of Tippu:

1. Tippu was aware of the latest achievements in science and technology. He had a very good library. He built Bengaluru palace and summer palace in Srirangapattana (Dariya Doulath). The walls, pillars and the roof of the summer palace are painted with paintings depicting historical incidents.



2. Tippu put a lot of efforts to enrich his kingdom. He popularized Sriculture in the state. He modernized his army with the help of French. He molded guns in Srirangapattana. Mastering the technique of launching rockets was his uniqueness.
3. Tippu sanctioned grants to many Hindu temples and he gave gifts to Shringeri Math. He brought many changes in the field sericulture and helped farmers by giving loans which could be repayed in easy installments.
4. The tomb of Hyder Ali and the Jumma Masjid were great constructions finished by Tippu. The Minarets of the Masjid are known for the beauty. He established royal mints at Srirangapattana and Mysuru.



Krishnaraja Wodeyar 3rd (1799-1831 CE)



The period of wars ended with the fall of Tippu Sultan. The British took over the Mysuru state and divided into four parts among Marathas, Nizam and themselves. The remaining one part was returned to Mysuru Wodeyars. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was brought to power. Since, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was only five year old boy, Poornaiah was appointed as the Diwan of Mysuru.

As they felt that Krishnaraja Wodeyar III did not properly suppress the revolt of Bidanuru of Shivamogga, they dethroned the King and brought the administration of Mysuru under a commissioner.

Administration of Commissioners (1831-1881 CE)

Mark Cubbon (1834-1861 CE)



Mark Cubbon implemented many administrative reforms in the state. He transferred the capital from Mysuru to Bengaluru. Mysuru was divided into many administrative units and kept them under superintendent's supervision. Administration units were divided into Districts and Talukas. Judiciary and police departments were organized well. Kannada was implemented as the official language.

New roads were built and as a result all the major places of the state could get connected directly to Bengaluru. Bridges were built and telegraph lines were laid. The construction of railway line between Bengaluru and Jolarpet started. This was the first railway in the state. He resigned from the commissioner post in 1861. The Cubbon Park was built in his memory.

Louis Bentham Bowring (1862-1870 CE)



Louis Bentham Bowring took charge as the commissioner in 1862. He reorganized the administration structure of Mysuru state. The land revenue collection process was reorganized. Judiciary and Police department were established properly.

Educational reforms were introduced with the establishment of Public Instruction.

Bowring resigned from the Commissioner post in 1870. The commissioner laid the strong foundation for the development of Mysuru state.

Chamaraj Wodeyar X (1881-1894 CE)



In 1881 British handed over the administration of the state again to Chamaraja Wodeyar 10TH. This is called Punardana. C.Rangacharlu and K.Sheshadri

Iyer ruled as Diwans under him. In 1881 People Representative Assembly started functioning.

Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar (1902 – 1940 CE)



Chamaraja Wodeyar 10TH died in Calcutta while there on a visit.
Naalvadi Krishnaraja

Wodeyar ascended throne as his successor in 1895 and he was only eleven years old then. The administration was run by his mother Nanjammanni.

The direct rule of

Naalvadi started from 1902. He was well educated and laid a firm foundation for a modern state during his long reign. He was visionary and had a soft corner for the welfare of the downtrodden. He formed Miller Commission in order to ensure the participation of all sections of the society in the administration.

Achievements of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar:

1. He gave 371 acres of land and five lakh rupees grants to J.N.Tata to start a science institution in Bengaluru.
2. In 1907 Legislative Assembly was established. This enabled people to discuss their problem through their representatives.
3. He built K. R. S. Dam and developed agriculture in the State.
4. The present Mysuru Palace was completed in 1910.
5. The Mysuru Economic Conference was started in 1911
6. He passed the order that backward class should get special representation in Government Service.
7. He gave voting power to women first the time.

Naalvadi ushered in development in education, industries, Banking and other important sectors by the role of a guide and a motivator. He appointed talented Diwans who could translate his vision into reality. Among them, Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah and Sir Mirja Ismail are important. Mahatma Gandhiji called the Mysuru state of Naalavdi as the 'Ramarajya' and called him 'Rajashri'. There is no mature ruler like Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar in the early part of twentieth century.

Note:

Mysuru Palace was built in the year 1910. The fire had destroyed the previous wooden palace. Skilled workers had come from different places for its construction. The main hall (Darbar Hall) was painted by famous artist Rajaraviverma. Financial difficulties aroused during the construction of Krishna Raja Sagar dam across river Kaveri. The royal family sold its gold ornaments in Bombay and raised money for the construction work.



Sir M. Vishveswaraiah: (1912-1918 CE)



Sir M Vishveshwaraiah considered as ‘the sculptor and creator of Modern Mysuru’. He worked as the Chief Engineer of Mysuru from 1909 to 1912. Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar appointed him as the Diwan of Mysuru in 1912. During this period, Mysuru state progressed as per the vision of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar.

‘Industrailise or Perish’ was the famous declaration of Sir M Vishveshwaraiah. He started ‘Sandalwood Factory’ at Mysuru, a soap factory, Central Industrial Workshop; Leather Processing and metal factories were started in Bengaluru. In order to provide impetus to trade and commerce, Mysuru Chambers of Commerce and Industries was started at Bengaluru. Mysuru Bank was started in 1913 to provide support to the growth of industries.

Vishveshwaraiah had believed that education is the key to progress of a country. He made primary education compulsory and gave importance to technical education. He established an agricultural school at Hebbal. The University of Mysuru established in the year 1916 has achieved phenomenal success. Kannada Sahitya Parishad was established in the year 1915. The construction of the KRS dama continued and got completed in the year 1932. The railway lines between Mysuru and Arasikere; Bowringpete and Kolar was laid. Vishveshwaraiah was instrumental in implementing many of the visionary programmes of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Finally, he resigned from the post of Diwan in the year 1918. The British government awarded with Knight Commander. The Government of India awarded Bharatha Ratna in 1955. He was the first Kannadiga to receive it.





Sir Mirza Ismail: (1926-1941CE)



Diwan Sir Mirza Ismail is also considered as one of the builders of modern Mysuru.

He also established various industries as per the wish of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Glass industry, Porcelain factory, Fertilizer Industry at Belagola, Sugar Factory at Mandya, Matchstick factory at Shivamogga and Iron and Steel Factory at Bhadravathi. An airport was established at Jakkur. Radio stations were started Bengaluru and Mysuru. He also encouraged rural industries. A Khadi production centre was established at Badanavalu near Mysuru. Irrigation facility was given to Madya district by constructing Irwin Canal. The city of Mysuru was made the city of gardens. The Brindavan Gardens was established in front of the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam.



National Institute of Mental Health and Surgery (NIMHANS) in Bengaluru, Narasimharaja Hospital in Kolar, McGann Hospital in Shimogga, Vanivilasa Hospital in Mysuru were started during his time.

Primary education was encouraged and Primary education law was implemented. The private schools were offered aid to run the schools. Kannada Medium education was offered in high schools. Thus, Sir Mirza Ismail was instrumental in implementing the visions of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Sir Mirza Ismail was also the classmate of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and was successful in the translating the vision of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar's into reality.

After the death of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, Jayachamaraja Wodeyar came into power. He was the last ruler of the Mysuru state.

After the declaration of Indian Independence, a Sathyagraha started in front of the Palace pressing for the inclusion of Mysuru state in the Indian Federation under the leadership of K. C. Reddy. as a result, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar accepted the demand to become part of India. A responsible government came into existence under the leadership of K.C. Reddy on October 24th, 1947. Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar later became the first

Governor of Mysuru State.

Chronology:

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar 1673	1673-1704 CE
Hyder Ali 1761 1782.	
Tippu Sultan 1782	1782-1799 CE
First Anglo Mysuru War 1767	1767-1769 CE
Second Anglo Mysuru War 1780	1780-1784 CE

Third Anglo Mysuru War 1790	1790-1792 CE
Fourth Anglo Mysuru War	1799 CE
Mark Cubbon 1834	1834-1861 CE
Bowring 1862	1862-1870 CE
Chamaraja Wodeyar X 1881	1881-1894 CE
Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar 1902	1902-1940 CE
Sir M.Vishveshwaraiah 1912	1912-1918 CE
Sir Mirza Ismail 1926	1926-1941 CE

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ was the capital of early Mysuru Wodeyars.
- After the second Anglo Mysuru War British and Tippu Signed _____ treaty.
- _____ was famous as Tiger of Mysuru.
- _____ was Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar's Diwan.
- Legislative Assembly started in the year _____ at Mysuru state.
- Gandhiji described Mysuru State as _____
- _____ was the first Kannadiga to get Bharath Rathna award.
- Irwin canal was built by Dewan _____

2. Answer the following in a sentence each:

- Who established Athara Kacheri?
- Where is Dariya Douloth?
- Where is Lalbagh? Who started this?
- Who came to power after Tippu's death?
- Why was the administration of commissioners introduced?
- Name the important commissioners of Mysuru
- What is Punaradana?
- When did Praja Prathinidhi Sabhe came into existence?
- Where is Kannada Sahithya Parishad? When was it established?
- Who led the Palace Protest?

3. Discuss in groups and answer:

- What are the achievements of Hyder Ali?
- Write a note on the results of Third Anglo Mysuru War?

3. What are the achievements of Tippu Sultan?
4. List the achievements of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar
5. What are the achievements of Sir M.Vishveshwaraiah?

4. Match the following:

1. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar	a. Rajarshi
2. Tippu Sultan	b. Bharatha Rathna
3. Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar	c. Navakoti Narayana
4. Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah	d. First Governor
5. Jayachamaraja Wodeyar	e. Tiger of Mysuru

Activities:

1. Mark the historical places in Mysuru State map.
2. Discuss and write: Though Tippu Sulthan tried to end the foreign occupation, he failed in his mission. Why?

LESSON- 6 THE SULTANS OF DELHI

Introduction

During the 11-12th centuries the Turks repeatedly invaded Indian territories. These invasions finally culminated in the establishment of the rule of the Sultans of Delhi

(1206-1526 CE). This Lesson briefly states the policies of the sultans, their administration, socio-economic conditions of the period and the contributions made by them to architecture and literature.

Competencies

1. Understanding how the Turkish invasions during the 11-12th centuries finally led to the establishment of the rule of the Delhi Sultans.
2. Understanding the impact of the rule of the sultans on the political, social and cultural life of the people.
3. Marking the historical places of the Sultanate Period on the map.

Beginning from the 8th century, there were repeated invasions from across the north-western borders of India. These invasions aimed at looting the wealth, acquiring territories and spreading Islam.

The Arab invasion:

The Arabs were the first to invade the Indian territories. They invaded Sindh in 712 CE. As a result of their victory, the provinces of Sindh and Multan came under their control. With this, the Islam started taking roots in the newly conquered lands. However, the Arab aggression soon decelerated.

The Turkish invasion- Mohammad Ghazni:

Three centuries later, Mohammad Ghazni of Turkish origin invaded India. Mohammad was the Sultan of Ghazni, a small kingdom in Afghanistan. He invaded India seventeen times, looting and destroying prosperous cities and wealthy temples. Among such temples included Sri Krishna temple at Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) and the rich and sacred temple of Somanath (Gujarat).



Mohammad Ghori:

During the last quarter of the 12th century Mohammed Ghori, who was ruling a kingdom in Afghanistan, invaded India and secured the provinces of Sindh and Punjab. When he made further advances into Indian territories, Prithviraj Chauhan, the king of Delhi and Ajmer, routed him in a battle. However, Mohammad was spared from death penalty. The very next year Mohammad came to India and fought with Prithviraj and defeated him. Mohammad ordered him to be killed. Delhi came under the control of Mohammad Ghori. Before returning to Afghanistan he transferred the conquered territories to his general by name Qutubuddin Aibak. Aibak started ruling as the sultan of Delhi.

The Slave Dynasty

Qutubuddin was the first sultan of Delhi. He had originally been a slave and hence the dynasty founded by him is known as the 'Slave' dynasty. The Slave, the Khilji, the Tuglaq, the Syiid and the Lodi are the five dynasties, who ruled Delhi. He strengthened the Turkish rule in India by defeating his enemies. To mark his victory he started constructing Qutb Minar at Mehrauli near Delhi. Later it was completed by Sultan Iltumish.



Note: The only female ruler during the Sultanate period was Raziya. A daring sultana, she dispensed justice in the royal court. She dressed herself as a man and led army in the battlefield. Intolerant of a woman's rule, the nobles rebelled and killed her.

The Khilji Dynasty

After the Slave dynasty, the Khilji dynasty came to power. Allauddin Khilji was the strongest of all the sultans of Delhi. His rule was based on military power.

Policies: Allauddin introduced several reforms in administrative, military and economic fields. He regulated the price of goods commonly consumed. He banned consumption of liquor and gambling in Delhi. The guilty were severely punished.

Military campaigns: Allauddin aspired to conquer entire India. In the first instance, he conquered North India by his military strength. To South India he sent Malik Kafur, a slave who was close to him, with a huge army. Malik Kafur invaded the four major kingdoms of South India and looted their capitals.

Note: The kingdoms conquered by Malik Kafur were the Yadavas of Maharashtra (capital Devagiri), the Kakatiyas of Andhra (Warangal), the Hoysalas of Karnataka (Dorasamudra) and the Pandyas of Tamil Nadu (Madurai).

Malik Kafur, continuing his military march, proceeded up to Rameshwaram. All along the route his army destroyed several places of worship and looted wealth. Never before had such a huge quantity of wealth of South India flowed to Delhi.

Allauddin patronised Amir Khusrau, Amir Hasan and other Persian poets. He built a new fort in Delhi known as Siri. Alai Darwaza in Delhi, a grand structure, was his contribution to architecture.



Allauddin's last days were tragic. There were several revolts in the palace to overthrow him. Finally, Malik Kafur, out of greed for power, killed his master and declared himself a sultan. But he too was killed by his enemies. Within a short time, the Khilji rule ended and the Tughlaqs came to power.

The Tughlaq Dynasty

Mohammad bin Tughlaq was the most notable sultan of the Tughlaq dynasty. He was imprudent and ill-tempered who took hasty decisions. He could be easily enraged. In a word, he was a strange character.

Administrative experiments- Transfer of capita: To improve the functioning of the administration he undertook several experiments. One such experiment was the transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Maharashtra). He was of the view that the capital should be centrally located. Devagiri, 700 miles from Delhi, was renamed Daulatabad. He passed strict orders that all the residents of Delhi should move to the new place. The residents of Delhi, who were forced to leave their homes, faced untold misery in the course of their journey to a far place in the south. A large number of them died on their way. Anyway, after shifting the capital he realized that he had committed a grave mistake. So he ordered reshifting of the capital and the people to Delhi. However, only a few survived to return to Delhi.

Issue of token coins:

Another reform of Mohammad was that, he issued bronze coins in place of silver coins with the same face value. But he failed to pass order that only the government had the authority to mint copper coins. Consequently people themselves began to mint copper tokens. This resulted in the devaluation of coins. Finally he abolished the use of copper coins. He exchanged the silver coins for copper coins. The treasury was empty. He

was deceived by the people. This experiment proved a great failure and weakened the financial condition of the state. The government could not meet the demand for silver coins in exchange for token coins. Discontented by Mohammad's rule, people revolted. While he was putting down a revolt in Sindh province, he died of fever.

After the Tughlaq rule, the Sayyed and the Lodi dynasties ruled from Delhi for a short period. The last Lodi ruler Ibrahim was defeated in the battle of Panipat by Babur who laid the foundation of the Mughal rule.

Conditions of the people

Administration:

Although the Hindus formed the majority under the sultanate, the administration functioned on Islamic lines. The army formed the backbone of the state. The sultans were absolute. Balban, a notable sultan, declared that he was God's representative and hence accountable to God alone. The sultans, however, had to face frequent revolts of the local rulers, and were always fearful of losing power.

Economy:

The burden of land tax heavily fell on the peasants. Mohammad bin Tughlaq further increased the land revenue and got it collected mercilessly. Consequently peasants revolted everywhere.

Weaving was a major occupation of the people. The cities provided employment to a large number of workers on account of brisk building activities taking place there. The Sultans were mainly importing horses.

Architecture and literature:

The main structures built by the sultans were the famous Qutub Minar (17 m tall), Alai Darwaza, an impressive entrance, Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the fort of Siri. All these are in Delhi. During the sultanate period, the Urdu language evolved. Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan were great Persian poets of the period. Amir Khusrau was a great musician and evolved musical instruments such as tabla, sitar and others. The poet Jayasi

wrote Padmavat in Urdu which was a sufi poem. Ramananda, Kabirdas, Raidas and Meerabai belonged to this period.

Chronology

Arab invasion of Sindh	712 CE
Mohammad Ghazni's invasions	1000-1026 CE
arian Battles (between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chouhan)	1191-1192 CE
Delhi Sultans	1206-1526 CE
Qutubuddin Aibak	1206-1210 CE
Raziya Sulthana	1236-1240 CE
Allauddin Khilji	1296-1316 CE
Mohammad bin Tughlaq	1325-1351 CE
Battle of Panipat and beginning of the Mughal rule	1526 CE

New word:

Minar: An elevated tall tower.

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word:

- _____ was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the first battle of Tarain.
- _____ was the capital built by Allauddin Khilji in Delhi.
- _____ defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat.

2. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

- Whom did Mohammed Ghori defeat in the second battle of Tarain?

2. Who build Qutub Minar?
3. Who was the only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?
4. Who was the commander-in-chief sent by Allauddin Khilji to conquer South India?
5. From where did Mohammad bin Tughlaq shift his capital to?
6. Which Sultan declared himself as, 'The Representative of God'?

3. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What were the results of Mohammad Ghazni's invasions?
2. Name the dynasties of Delhi Sultanate?
3. State the achievements of Qutubuddin Aibak.
4. State the policies of Allauddin Khilji.
5. Explain the experiments of Mohammad bin Tughlaq?
6. What were the contributions of the Delhi Sultans to architecture and literature?

4. Match the items in column 'A' with those of column 'B'

A	B
1. Jayasi	a. Alai Darwaza
2. Daulatabad	b. Sitar
3. Allauddin Khilji	c. Padmavat
4. Amir Khusrao	d. Devagiri.

Activities:

Collect the pictures of the monuments of the period of Delhi Sultans, with brief notes.

Mark on the map places associated with the Sultans of Delhi.

LESSON- 7 THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

Introduction:

Babur invaded India in 1526 and after overthrowing the Delhi Sultanate, established the Mughal rule. In this Lesson, the reign of Akbar and Aurangzeb are described. Their administration and contributions to culture are also explained. At the end, the causes for the decline of the empire are mentioned.

Competencies

1. Appreciating Akbar's liberal policies and achievements.
2. Understanding how Aurangzeb's narrow-minded policies led to riots in the country, and ultimately to the decline of the dynasty.
3. Appreciating how the Mughal emperors enriched the fields of literature and art.
4. Marking on the map historical places relating to the Mughal era.

There were three empires in the history of India. One is Maurya Empire, second is Gupta Empire and the third one is Mughal Empire. The founder of the Mughal dynasty was Babur. He was ruling a small region in Afghanistan called Kabul, and was waiting for an opportunity to attack India which was rich and prosperous.

Note: Babur belonged to the Mongol race. The word 'Mughal' comes from 'Mongol'. Rose was introduced to India by Babar.

Taking advantage of the growing weakness of the Delhi sultans, Babur invaded Delhi and ended their reign. But he could not stop at that because the Rajputs and the Afghans resisted him strongly. The brave warrior that he was, Babur, with his powerful weapons, forced the opposing armies to retreat. Soon Babur conquered Delhi, Agra and the surrounding areas and established his kingdom. But he died soon. His son, Humayun, ascended the throne.

Humayun:

Though Humayun managed to overpower his enemies in the beginning, he had to face defeat at the hands of the Afghan chieftain, Sher Shah Suri. Having lost his kingdom, he fled to Persia and stayed there for fifteen years. When the Afghan rule in India weakened, Humayun invaded India and conquered Delhi. However, he died within a short period thereafter.

Akbar



Humayun's son, Akbar, had always aspired to build a vast empire in India. With this intention, he tried to persuade the mighty Rajput kings to support him. Some among them joined hands with him. But Rana Pratap Simha of Mewad opposed Akbar tooth and nail. He was a proud and brave warrior. Later, a fierce battle between the Rana and Akbar took place at Haldighat (Rajasthan). Though Rana Pratap Simha was defeated in the battle, he did not bow down to Akbar.

Thereafter, Akbar engaged himself actively in military campaigns for many years. As a result, he conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, Kabul and other areas, and built a vast empire.

Akbar's achievements

Administration: Akbar was an able administrator and a broad-minded ruler. He possessed many of the qualities needed for a great king. He was not a despotic ruler. He realized that in order to preserve his vast empire, it was necessary to win the trust of his Hindu subjects who formed the majority. He appointed Hindus to high posts in his court. He withdrew the personal tax called jiziya which was imposed by the earlier Muslim kings on Hindus, and also the tax levied at pilgrimage centres. Akbar's land

revenue policy was well received by the people. It was framed by his revenue minister, Raja Todarmal.

Religious policy:

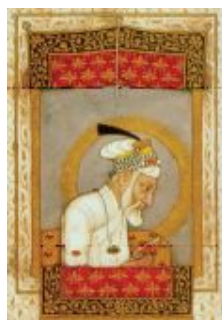
Akbar was tolerant of other religions. He constructed a prayer hall (Ibadat Khana) in his new capital, Fatehpur Sikri, where he discussed religious matters with leaders of various Islamic sects. He invited Hindu, Jaina, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian leaders to discuss their views on religious issues. As a result of such discussions, he evolved a new sect called the Din-e-Ilahi. It incorporated some of the best principles of different religions. However, it could attract only a handful of followers.

Patronage to arts:

Akbar patronised literature and art. Faizi, Abul Fazl and Birbal were the distinguished poets in his court. The immortal singer, Tansen, adorned his court. Akbar's contributions to architecture and painting are also remarkable.

Jahangir and Shah Jahan, who succeeded Akbar to the throne, continued his policies to a great extent. Shah Jahan achieved fame by getting the famous Taj Mahal built at Agra, the mammoth Red Fort at Delhi and other stately palaces.

Aurangzeb



Shah Jahan's son, Aurangzeb, is the last well-known Mughal emperor. He ruled for a long period of fifty years. During this period, the empire expanded in all directions, but at the end it declined rapidly.

Religious policy:

Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim. He stayed away from drinking wine, gambling, entertainment and music. He lived a simple life.

Aurangzeb gave up the liberal policy of Akbar. He reimposed the jiziya. This led to many political rebellions.

Note:

The Sikh rebellion:

The Sikhs were provoked by Aurangzeb's religious policy. The Sikh Guru, Tegh Bahadur, was publicly executed in Delhi. His son Guru Govindasimha organised the Sikh community into a militant sect. The members were designated as Singh (lion). They had to possess the five k's at all times. These were: Kesh: long hair; Kanga: comb; Kirpan: sword; Kachcha: a pair of knicker-bockers; and Kara: steel bracelet. This custom is prevalent among Sikhs even today.

Rebellions:

The Sikhs and the Rajputs strongly opposed Aurangzeb in north India. Shivaji rose in revolt in the Deccan. The revolts continued for a long time and as a result Aurangzeb lost enormous wealth, a large part of his army and worst of all, his prestige. Many provinces of his empire became free. The Deccan wars sapped Aurangzeb's economic power as well as military strength. Being exhausted, he died in the Deccan. With his death, the Mughal Empire was greatly weakened.

The Cultural Contributions

The Mughal Administration

The Emperor possessed all civil and military powers. His judgement was final in all matters. The empire was divided into provinces (subas), districts (sarkars) and taluks (paraganas). The kotwal looked after law and order in the cities.

Revenue system: Akbar's minister, Raja Todarmal, framed the land revenue system. Under the system, the land revenue was fixed on the basis

of the fertility of the soil.

Literature:

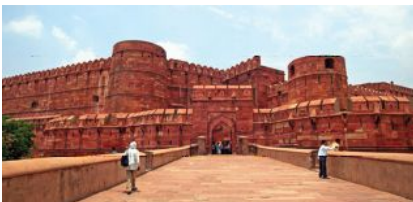
The Mughals patronized Persian literature in a special way. There were famous historians like Abul Fazl, Nizamuddin and Badauni in Akbar's court. Akbar-nama is an important literary work of Abul Fazl. Dara Shikoh, the Mughal prince, was an extraordinary scholar. He translated the Bhagavadgita. Though Hindi literature did not receive royal patronage, it flourished on account of the efforts of the Bhakti saints. Ramacharitamans, the well-known work of Tulsidas, is of this period.

Architecture:

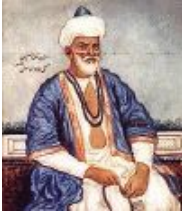
Humayun's tomb in Delhi was constructed during the early period of Akbar's reign. He built a new capital near Agra and named it Fatehpur Sikri. The magnificent palaces, mosques and pavilions of this place attract tourists from all over the world. The entrance to the Jami Masjid (Buland Darwaza) here is the tallest in India. It is 40 m. tall.



The Mughal architecture attained its glory during the reign of Shah Jahan. Moti Mahal, the palace that he built in Agra fort, is extremely beautiful. The Taj Mahal at Agra shows Mughal architecture at its best. This wonderful monument was built in memory of his queen, Mumtaz Mahal (17th century). There are tombs of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz in this mausoleum. It was Shah Jahan who got the famous Red Fort built at Delhi.



Painting: A new school of painting emerged during the period of the Mughals. There were more than a hundred artists in Akbar's court. The art of painting reached its peak under the patronage of Jahangir. Aurangzeb, who was orthodox in outlook, did not encourage painting.



Music:

Music received special patronage during Akbar's reign. The large number of musicians in his court were divided into seven groups. Each day a particular group gave a music recital. Ansen was the most remarkable musician of Akbar's court. Jahangir and Shah Jahan also extended patronage to music. But Aurangzeb banned music. However, music lingered in the hearts of people.

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The empire began to decline towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign. The reasons for the decline are:

1. The chieftains became corrupt.
2. Intense fighting took place among the claimants to the throne.
3. The provincial governors took advantage of the situation and declared their independence.
4. Aurangzeb's desire to convert India into an Islamic state met with opposition everywhere.
5. The prolonged warfare with the Sikhs, the Rajputs and the Marathas fully exhausted the resources of the empire.
6. In the meanwhile, Nadir Shah, a Persian invader, raided Delhi. He looted the wealth amassed by the Mughals over a period of two centuries. He carried away the world-famous Kohinoor diamond and the Peacock throne of Shah Jahan. The treasury of the Mughals became empty.

Chronology

1. Babur	1526–1530 CE
2. Akbar	1556–1605 CE
3. Aurangzeb	1659–1707 CE

New words

Jiziya - the tax that the Muslim kings levied on every Hindu.

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ Rajput king was defeated by Akbar in the Haldighat war
2. _____ was Akbar's minister who framed land tax system
3. _____ Mughal king encouraged artwork
4. _____ Mughal king opposed music

2. Answer in one sentence

1. Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?
2. Name the Mewad Rana who opposed Akbar.
3. Where is Taj Mahal? Who constructed it?
4. Name the important historians from Mughal dynasty.

3. Discuss in groups and answer

1. Write a note on Ibadat Khan.
2. Introduce Akbar's religious policy.
3. Make a list of architectural constructions from Mughal period
4. What are the causes for the decline of Mughal dynasty?

4. Match the following

A	B
1. Tulsidas	a. Mayura Simhasana
2. Abul Fazal	b. Headtax
3. Shahjahan	c. Ramacharitha Manas

4. Jiziya	d. Fatehpur sikri
5. Akbar	e. Akbarnama

5. **Activities**

1. Collect pictures of Mughal architecture and describe them.
2. Mark historical places from Mughal period on a map.
3. Discuss the contrasts in Akbar's and Aurangzeb's religious policies.

LESSON- 8 MARATHAS

Introduction

In this lesson, the childhood of Shivaji, his ideals, the way he resisted Mughal and Vijayapur army, establishment of Maratha kingdom and his administrative measures are explained.

Competencies

Understand the life, adventures and achievements of Shivaji.

Recognize on the map the historic places associated with Shivaji.

Marathas were the ones who revolted against the Mughals in the Deccan region, when Mughals were at their height of power in North India. Shivaji was the founder of Maratha dynasty.

Shivaji



Shivaji was born in Shivaneri Durga near Pune. His father was Shahaji Bhonsle. He held a high post in the office of the Sultan of Vijayapur. Shivaji was brought up under the care of his mother Jijabai. His tutor Dadaji Kondadeva and Tanaji Malasure taught him the lessons of warfare. In the beginning Shivaji assembled the Maratha leaders and Mavalas, the tribble people of Western Ghats and built a strong brigade.

Footsteps of Shivaji:

At the age of 19, Shivaji captured Torana Durga, which was under the control of Adilshah of Vijayapura. After this, he won Rayagadha, Simhagada, and Pratapagada one by one. Enraged by this the Sultan of

Vijayapura sent his general Afzal Khan to suppress Shivaji. Afzal Khan wanted to kill Shivaji deceitfully so he invited Shivaji under the pretext of reconciliation. Expecting this, Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with 'Vyaghra Nakha' (Tiger's claw), a weapon that he had hid with him.

On learning these advancements of Shivaji, Aurangzeb sent his general of Deccan province Shahista Khan to curb him down. But clever Shivaji was able to defeat Shahista Khan.

Note:

Shahista Khan had stayed at the Palace of Pune to attack Shivaji. He could not get hold of Shivaji even waiting for two long years. One night Shivaji, in disguise, along with his soldiers entered the living quarters of Shahista Khan and attacked him. Khan somehow escaped the attack but lost his thumb. In panic Shahista Khan fled away from Pune.

This maddened Aurangzeb so he sent a huge army under the leadership of Raja Jayasimha. Jayashimha defeated Shivaji and captured few Maratha forts. At the end Jayasimha invited Shivaji to Delhi to come to have treaty with Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb arrested Shivaji on his arrival to Delhi, and kept him in the prison of Agra. But Shivaji played a trick and escaped from jail and reached his capital.

After that, he won all the forts that he had lost to the Mughals. He attacked Surat and ransacked heavy wealth from there.



Coronation of Shivaji:

In Rayagada Shivaji was conferred with the title 'Chatrapati' and was crowned king of Marathas in a lavish ceremony. Soon after coronation Shivaji won Jinji, Velluru and large area of Mysuru province and received a heavy tribute. But Shivaji could not live long to witness the grandeur of the Marathas.

Administration of Shivaji:

There were eight ministers called 'Ashta Pradhanas' to assist him in administrative matters. The prime minister was called as 'Peshva'. After the death of Shivaji, a political crisis arose but it was successfully solved by the Peshwas and smoothened the administration. From here onwards, the administration of Maratha Provinces was done by the Peshvas. Balaji Vishwanath, Bajirao I and Balaji Bajirao are the important peshvas who ruled Maratha kingdom.

New words:

Guerilla warfare: a surprise attack of hit and run tactic by a group of soldiers

Chatrapati: Emperor

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. _____ was the teacher of Shivaji.
2. Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with _____
3. _____ was the commander of Aurangzeb, who defeated Shivaji.

2. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. Where was Shivaji born?
2. Who were the parents of Shivaji?
3. Why did the Sultan of Vijayapur oppose Shivaji?
4. Who was Shahista Khan?
5. Where did the coronation ceremony of Shivaji take place? What was the title conferred on him?

6. Name the important Peshwas who ruled Maratha kingdom.

Activities:

Recognize in the map, the historical places related to Shivaji.

LESSON- 9 ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS TO INDIA

Introduction

On 17th May, 1498 Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut in thus, discovering a new sea route to India. This enabled the Europeans to come to India. This sea route helped the Portuguese, Dutch, French and British to arrive in India for trade.

Competencies

- . Understand early activities of the Europeans in India.
- . Understand the conflict that emerged between Europeans and Indians.
- . Get acquainted with the European companies that came to India.
- . Understand the reasons that enabled the British to settle down in India.
- . To locate European trade settlements on the map of India.

The Portuguese (1498-1961 CE)

On 17th May, 1498 Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in Kerala, thereby discovering a new sea route to India. Through this sea route, the Portuguese were the first among Europeans to reach India. They gained trade monopoly with eastern countries. Building colonial empire, propagation of Christianity were there main aims.

Causes for Portuguese Rise

1. Zamorin, the King of Calicut granted trade permission, to voyager Vasco da Gama.
2. In 1509 CE, Albuquerque was appointed as Governor (Viceroy) of India. In 1510 he captured Goa from Sultan of Vijayapura (Vijayapur). Until Portuguese left India, Goa remained as the capital of the Portuguese.

3. Successive Governors after Albuquerque established colonies at Diu, Daman, Salsette, Bassein, Chawl, Bombay (mumbai) Santhome and Hugli in Bengal and other places.

Causes for the decline of the Portuguese

1. Possession of strong navy by the Dutch and the English posed as a formidable challenge to the Portuguese.
2. Portuguese Government officials became highly corrupt, losing their loyalty. Later reduced their government a pathetic condition.
3. Religious fanaticism was the reason for their decline. They attempted to convert the locals forcefully.
4. With the decline of Vijayanagar Empire, their trade declined.

Note: Francisco -de- Almeida was the first Portuguese Viceroy (Governor) in India. They were the first among the Europeans to enter India and the Portuguese happened to be the last among the Europeans to leave India. Goa, Diu and Daman alone remained as Portuguese possession. Even though British rule ended in 1947 yet, Portuguese did not leave our land. For liberation of Goa, the native Indians resorted to non-violent protest. But the protesters were subjected to inhuman treatment. Ultimately, in 1961 the Indian Navy chased away the Portuguese and liberated Goa.

The Dutch (1596-1792 CE)

After the Portuguese, Dutch from the Netherlands arrived in India. In 1602 CE “Dutch East India Company” was established. This company obtained monopoly to trade with countries in the East. It also came equipped with the mandate to wage battles or enter peace treaties with the local rulers. ‘Pulicat’ became the capital of the Dutch.

Dutch Trading Centres

Agra, Machalipatnam, Surat, Karaikal, Nagapatnam, Cochin and such other places were Dutch trading centres in India.

Decline of the Dutch

Dutch clashed with the English. But, the English defeated the Dutch. Unable to face the English competition the Dutch turned their attention towards the islands of South East Asia.

Note: Islands of South East Asia: Indonesia, Malaya, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia.

The English (1600-1947 CE)

In the beginning, English followed 'Peaceful Trade' as their policy. But, they took advantage of the deteriorated political situation of India to establish their political supremacy.

The Merchants of England who aspired to have trade with the East Countries, founded 'The East India Company' in 1600 CE. They established trade links with India with the permission of Queen Elizabeth.

In the beginning East India Company ships were anchored at Surat ports. Sir Thamus Roe visited the court of the mughal emperor Jahangir in 1615 CE and obtained permission to trade in Surat. Later trade centers were established at Agra, Ahamadabad and Broch. After this, they established trade centres at Culcutta, Madras and Bombay. Culcutta was their first capital.

Gradually, the profit of the East India Company increased notably. They obtained permission (Dastakath) to trade without any tax in the Bengal Province (the present Bengal, Bihar and Odisha) and in Agra from the Mughal Emperor Farroq Siyara. These measures enabled the British to gain more strength.

Note: The licenses issued to the British traders to conduct tax-free trade, were known as 'Dastak'.

In order to improve their strength, the British built forts around their residential areas and trade centres. They employed soldiers to protect their

establishments and also stocked arms and ammunitions. In a very short time, the English had a strong army.

French (1664-1954 C. E)

French were the last among Europeans to reach India for trade. They established “French East India Company” in 1664CE. In India, the French opened their first ware house at Surat in 1668 C. E. Within a short time they established their trade centers in different parts of India.

French Trade Centres:

They opened their trade centers at Pondichery, Maslipatnam, Calicut, Maha, Karaikal and Chandranagar. Pondicherry was the capital of the French.

Dupleix, the governor of the French, increased the influence of French in Hyderabad and Carnatic regions (East of Tamil Nadu) with his clever diplomacy. Many battles took place between the French and British and they are called as Carnatic Wars.

Causes for the French decline:

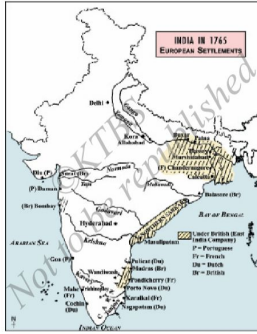
French army commanders in India were not given complete support by the Government of France.

Political confusion and revolutions took place in France. This led to their decline in India.

French Navy was not superior to the English Navy.

Chronology (CE)

1. British East India Company: 1600 CE
2. Dutch East India Company: 1602 CE
3. French East India Company: 1664 CE



EXERCISES

1. **Answer the following questions in a sentence.**
 1. Who were the first Europeans to reach India for trade?
 2. Who discovered the sea route to India?
 3. Name the Capital of the Dutch?
 4. When was the British East India Company established?
 5. Name the trade centers of the French.
 6. Who was the Mughal emperor who granted 'Dastak' to the British?
2. **Discuss in groups and answer the following.**
 1. List out the causes responsible for the decline of the Portuguese in India.
 2. What were the causes that led to the decline of the French?
3. **Match the items from list 'A' with the information given in the list 'B'.**

A	B
1. Portuguese	a. Pondicherry
2. Dutch	b. Calcutta
3. French	c. Pulicat
4. English	d. Goa

Activity:

Draw the map of India and locate the early European settlements.

LESSON- 10 RISE OF BRITISH POLITICAL SUPREMACY IN INDIA

Introduction

The capacity of the British and French soldiers and political ambitions along with the internal rivalries among the local rulers led to many battles. The British waged many battles in India. By employing deceit and cleverness, the British could establish their power in Carnatic and Bengal by 1857 CE.

Competencies

1. To understand the factors responsible for the rise of British Political supremacy in India.
2. To learn about the results of Plassey and Buxar battle.
3. To know about the causes and results of Carnatic wars.
4. To understand the meaning and clauses of Subsidiary alliance.
5. To understand the policy of the Doctrine of Lapse.

Battle of Plassy (1757 CE)



Bengal was the prosperous province of the Mughal Empire. Its provincial governor Aliwardhi Khan, became independent when the Mughal Empire started to decline. After him, Siraj-ud-Daula became the Nawab of Bengal.

As Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula was still in his youth, the British neglected him and strengthened their Fort William without his permission. They also misused the trade exemptions given to them.

Causes for the Battle of Plassy

Siraj-ud-Daula felt that the English were disobeying his orders and supporting his enemies. Irritated by this, he captured English warehouses. This became the reason for the battle of Plassy.

On hearing the news of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula's attack, the officials of Madras Company sent an army under the commandship of Robert Clive to Calcutta. Clive who had the knowledge of Bengal's situation, entered into a secret pact with the Military Commander of Siraj, Mir Jaffer, by offering the post of Nawab.

Note:

The Commander of the Nawab army Mir Jaffer entered into a secret pact with the British in his desire to become the Nawab. He was expected to give 175 lakh rupees to the British when he became the Nawab. This shady deal was brokered by a merchant Ameenchand.



The British and Siraj-ud-Daula's armies clashed at Plassey on June 23rd, 1757 CE. Mir Jaffer supported the British in the war. Finally, Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated in the war. Due to the treachery of Mir Jaffer, the British won the war. With this the British Colonialism was established.

Results

In the history of modern India, Plassy battle is one of the decisive battle. Defeat of Siraj-ud-Daula enabled the English to play a major role in Bengal politics.

1. Because of the British favour, Mir Jaffer became the Nawab of Bengal. But he became a puppet in the hands of the British.
2. British East India company earned huge money and obtained control of Zamindari system in a district called 24 Paragana.
3. Plassey battle later became the cause for battle of Buxar.
4. English who came as traders obtained the power to administer.
5. Victory in Plassey led to the establishment of the British Empire in India.

Battle of Buxar (1764 CE)

Mir Jaffer failed to fulfill the endless demands of the British. So they dethroned Mir Jaffer and brought in his nephew Mir Qasim to power.

Causes:

Mir Qasim was independent in his outlook. After verifying the misuse of Dastakaths, he made all trade in Bengal tax free. This made the British to face the competition from the Indian Merchants. So they dethroned Mir Qasim and brought back Mir Jaffer to the throne.

Undeterred by this move, Mir Qasim gained friendship of the Nawab of Avadh Shuja-ud-Daul and Sha Alam II of the Mughal Kingdom. With their help he declared war against the British in 1764 CE. And this war is the Buxar war. In this battle, Hector Muro of the British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim. The Nawab of Avadh took refuge in Rohilakhand and Sha Alam took the side of the British. Mir Qasim had to run away from the battle field.

The Results:

1. Mir Jaffer again became the Nawab of Bengal.
2. Battle of Buxar stabilised the British East India Company.
3. This war led to the expansion of British influence from Bengal to Allahabad.
4. They obtained Diwani right (collection of taxes) from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, in Bengal province.

5. In 1765 CE after the death of Mir Jaffer, Nizam-ud-Daula became the Nawab of Bengal.

Carnatic wars (1746-1763 CE)

Carnatic was one of the regions of Mughal Empire. The Coromandal area (the coastal region of the present Tamil Nadu and Andhrapradesh) and its hinterland were called as Carnatic by the British.

The competition between the British and the French to have trade monopoly over the South India led to the Carnatic wars. Three major battles took place in Carnatic. Hence, these wars are called as Carnatic wars.

First Carnatic war (1746-1748 CE)

Reasons:

1. The competition and jealousy between the British and the French over trade, and the political ambitions.
2. The war between the British and the French in Europe over the issue of succession in Austria in Europe led to wars in India too.

Arcot was the capital of Carnatic Province. After the victory over South Eastern Coast, the English were making attempts to capture Pondicherry from the French. In retaliation, Dupleix, the French Governor captured Madras. The English approached Nawab of Arcot Anwaruddin for help. Nawab sent his army to recapture Madras. But the Nawab's Army met with a defeat. Meanwhile in Europe the war between the English and the French ended and a peace treaty was signed. This treaty was applicable to the British and the French in India too.

Note:

French achieved upper hand in the First Carnatic war. This ended with the treaty of Yekes-la-Chaple.

Results

1. English captured Madras.

2. French strengthened their position in Arcot. This enhanced the prestige of Dupleix.
3. Prisoners of war on both the sides were released.

Second Carnatic war (1749-1754 CE)

Causes

1. In Arcot and Hyderabad, the problem of succession arose. This was the main cause for the war.
2. The competition for the power arose between Chandasahib and Anwaruddin in Arcot, and between Nazim Jung and Musafar Jung in Hyderabad.
3. Through secret negotiation, Dupleix created a confederation of chandasahib and Muzaffar Jung. They defeated and killed Anwaruddin. His son Mohammad Ali escaped to Tiruchanapalli.

Chandasahib in Arcot, Muzaffer Jung in Hyderabad became Nawabs with the French support. After sometime Muzaffer Jung was killed. The French brought Salabat Jung in his place. Meanwhile, the English were annoyed on account of this, they captured Arcot and killed Chandasahib. Mohammed Ali was made as Nawab of Arcot. After this war Dupleix was recalled by the Government of France. This war ended with Pondicherry treaty of 1754 CE.

Result:

1. The power and influence of the French was reduced in Arcot.
2. English procured the right to collect taxes and maintain army units.

Note:

By the end of second Carnatic war, English at Arcot and French at Hyderabad safeguarded their might.

Third Carnatic War (1758-1763 CE)

Causes

In Europe war of seven years started between the British and the French in 1756 CE. This resulted in war between the French and the British

in India in the form of Third Carnatic War.

The forces of British under the command of Eyre Coote and the French forces under the command of Comte de Lally faced each other at Wandiwash near Pondichery. The French lost the battle and surrendered to the British. Meanwhile, the Seven Years War in Europe came to an end and the Paris Treaty was signed. With this, the Third Carnatic War also came to an end.

Results

1. The political and military might of the French ended in India.
2. The British emerged as the most powerful force among all the Europeans in India.

Subsidiary Alliance (1798 CE)



English Governor General Lord Wellesley introduced Subsidiary Alliance in 1798 C. E. This is an important legislation that led the expansion of British Empire in India and control over the politics in India. Lord Wellesley encouraged the Kings to avail military aid from the British to stay safe from their enemies. In some cases, the Kings were coerced to take the support.

Conditions (Clauses)

1. Rulers who accepted this policy had to maintain English army contingent in their kingdom.
2. War expenses should be paid in monetary form to the British.

3. The King had to have a British resident in the court and the expenses borne by the ruler himself.

Results of Subsidiary Alliance:

1. Huge burden of military expenses made Indian states economically weak.
2. British took control of vast land.
3. States which came under this policy lost their Sovereignty.

Note: The states that came under the treaty of subsidiary Alliance:

Hyderabad, Mysuru, Travencore, Baroda, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bharathpur, Nagpur, Gwalior, Oudh, Tanjore, Surat and others.

Policy of Doctrine of Lapse (1848)



British Governor General Lord Dalhousie introduced the policy of “Doctrine of Lapse” declared that if any Indian ruler had an adopted son, the son would have no right to ascend the throne.

The Princely state whose ruler died without male heir was annexed by the British. This law was against the tradition of adoption that was in practice in India since ancient times.

Results

1. On account of this treacherous policy, Oudh, Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi directly came under the British.
2. By the time Lord Dalhousie returned to England, 2/3 of India was under the rule of the British.

Chronology (C.E)

Battle of Plassey	1757 CE
Battle of Buxar	1764 CE
Carnatic wars	1746 to 1763 CE
Subsidiary Alliance	1798 CE
Doctrine of Lapse	1848 CE

EXERCISES

up the blanks with appropriate words.

_____ became the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey.

_____ the Mughal Emperor took part in the battle of Buxar.

The Second Carnatic War ended with the treaty of _____

The battle of Wandiwash took place in _____

swer the following in the sentence:

Between whom did the battle of Buxar take place?

Who emerged victorious after the end of carnatic wars?

Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance?

Who introduced the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?

swer the questions given below after group discussion.

1. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?
2. What were the causes for Battle of Plassey?
3. Describe the results of Subsidiary Alliance.
4. Name the Indian states that came under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.

LESSON- 11 IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE

Introduction

British East India Company during 1600 to 1757, was just a trading Company. British came in with trading interest and gradually developed political interest. In the beginning they appealed to various political powers to safeguard their aspirations and increased their trade. They gradually replaced appealing with policy of Conquest and hence became politically strong. After having conquered India, they tried to take it under their possession by forming strategies to achieve their distant dreams. They made use of administrative reforms as an instrument. Various legislations were passed in the field of politics, economic system and social order and termed it as the reforms meant for the betterment of Indians. But, behind all these their self-interest was of paramount importance. Initially, Indians believed accordingly. It is only incidental that their enactment of legislations had any positive impact on the Indians as their aim main was safe guarding their own interests first. In this chapter, analysis of the reforms related to four fields has been made: Revenue, English Education, Economic impact and Constitutional development.

Competencies

identifying the merits and demerits of the implementation of Permanent Zamindari system, Mahalwari system and Ryotwari system.

Collecting information about the English Education System that was introduced in India.

Analysing economic influences.

To understand Constitutional development.

Land Revenue Policy:

The British implemented reformation in land tax system to ensure the flow of regular income to the East India Company's treasury. Apart from this, the British needed huge amount of money to fund their war expenses and salary expenses of their staff. Particularly the British officers were drawing huge salaries. Hence, the East India Company started collecting higher land tax from the farmers.

The Governor General Warren Hastings introduced bidding system to authorize tax collecting works during his period. Though the Zamindars were competing to bid for higher rates, they used to fail to collect tax accordingly. This resulted in variations in the tax remittance. In order to ensure steady tax collection, the British enacted other tax collection systems.

Permanent Land Revenue System (1793 CE):



The Governor General Cornwallis decided to fix the land tax on a permanent basis in Bengal, Bihar and Odissa. The agreement he entered with the zamindars for tax collection is called Permanent Land Revenue System. Under this system, the Zamindars worked as government agents. With this, the company now had access to a permanent income from the agriculture sector. It also brought down the expenses on the revenue collection. Often, stronger Zamindars paid the fixed taxes to the company irrespective of the agricultural production. The British created classes like this which could work for them and support them often.

The Impact on the Peasants:

The Zamindars exploited the farmers by collecting excess land tax. They never gave attention to improve the agricultural output. The tenant farmers were forced to pay their share even though crops had failed. As a result, the agricultural output collapsed. Apart from this, the company made farmers further poor by forcing them to grow commercial crops that were need for their factories. All this resulted in growth of bonded labour.

Roytwari System (1820 CE):

The system where the farmers could directly remit the land tax to treasury without any intermediaries is Roytwari System. The direct relationship between the government and the farmer is the important feature of Roytwari system. This system was brought into effect in the South and West India. In its impact, it was not much different from the Permanent Zamindari System.

Under this method, the measurement, fertility and irrigation facility of the land was taken into consideration and land tax was fixed. Half of the output was fixed as the land tax. The volume of tax fixed periodically. Even though the farmer lost his crop due to floods or drought the tax payment was mandatory. This system was brought into effect by Sir Thomas Munroe in Madras region in 1820 CE.

Mahalwari System: (1833 CE):

Mahal means village or estate. The land tax was fixed for the entire Mahal. The local Zamindar was responsible for the tax collection of all the farmers in that Mahal. This system was implemented in Uttar Pradesh and parts of Madhyapradesh and Punjab in 1833 CE.

Total impact of the land revenue system.

1. British Converted land into a marketable commodity.
2. Instances of land auction and sales increased.
3. As land tax was to be paid in cash form, the money gained prominence.
4. To increase the income, Zamindars insisted on cultivating crops like cotton, jute, peanut, tobacco, sugar cane, and other commercial crops instead of food crops. It was profitable for the British as the commercial crops could get exported. But, this resulted in food shortage.
5. Within the Zamindari system, new classes of farmers' arrived.

English Education:

Education is an instrument that ensures individual freedom. With the help of knowledge that gained through education would lead to better life.

The universalization of English education profited the Indians. All classes of the society could have access to Education.

Under the Charter Act, one lakh rupees was kept aside for the education of Indians. But, the government had not spent anything from it till 1823. The Indian thinkers and the Christian missionaries launched in favour of modern education to Indians. At the same time, the Company also had different idea. It needed English educated Indians to work at the lower cadre of its offices for less salary. So it aimed at creating an educated class that was dedicated to it. Lord Macaulay and Charles Wood implemented the new education system with this aim.



Dispute over Medium of Instruction:

Many of the English academicians argued that the Indians should be educated in their mother tongue. Some others argued that the modern Science and literature should be given through English medium. In 1853, the Governor General William Bentinck finally announced the education policy which opted for instruction of Western Science and English Medium of instruction.

Note:

Some of the western academicians had introduced the Indian Cultural Wealth to the Western world. Sir William Jones who was in India as the Judge of Supreme Court had founded 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in 1784 CE. He propagated the greatness of Sanskrit language to the world. Sir Charles Wilks translated Bagvadhgeetha into English in 1785 CE. Max Muller translated Rigveda and other writings.

Bentinck's declaration was based on the minute prepared by Macaulay who was the member of the executive body. Macaulay was a hardcore pro English thinker.

He argued that Indian knowledge is of low level. He also made fun of the Sanskrit grammar. He wanted to take away the Indians from their roots. He had declared "all the books written in the Sanskrit language is less valuable than what may be found in the most paltry abridgement used at preparatory schools in England". These words clearly demonstrate his prejudice.

The British formulated New Education System in 1854. This was based on the report by Charles Wood. In a very short period, universities were established at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras (1857). The establishment of primary schools, high schools and colleges were done stage by stage. Education departments were formed in regions to monitor and supervise education. English became the official administrative language by 1844 CE



Impact of western Education:

The traditional system slowly declined. The new education system enabled Indians from different languages to interact among themselves. This gave impetus to the growth of national feelings. The European intellectual thoughts affected the Indian thinkings in a long term perspective. It also influenced the Indian literature and resulted in various literary movements.

Many sections of the society received social awakening.

Economic Impact:

The industrial revolution that took place in Europe during 18th and 19th century impacted seriously on the trade and commerce of India. The East India Company was only a trade company till 1757 CE. After this, it used the political power to establish monopoly over the Indian production and trade completely. As a result, the weavers had to purchase raw materials at higher rates. The British Commerce Policy was aimed at facilitating the growth of industries of England only. They wanted India to be a net importer of factory made goods of England and a net exporter of raw material to England. By introducing free trade, it forced the Indian cottage industries towards extinction.



As the wealth of India flowed towards England, India became a poor country. According to Dadabhai Navoroji, “Wealth Drain resulted in poverty”. The British citizens invested money in India and made profit out of it. This was again the main reason for this.

As a result of drain in the wealth, there was shortage of investment in India too. This hampered the progress of Indian industries. Adam Smith, the father of Economics, has described the British in India as ‘Plunderers’.

Constitutional Development:
Regulating Act (1773 CE)



The Constitutional Reforms in India started during the British rule. The Regulating Act of 1773, is an important milestone in the history of Constitution. The Governor General Warren Hastings implemented this act in 1773. This act became the base of British Administration in India. This also gave a constitution to the East India Company.

Pitt's India Act (1784 CE)

The Government of England was not happy with administrative system of India. It decided to concentrate on this issue. Hence, the Prime Minister William Pitt brought in an Act. It included the East India Company as a part of the government and considered it as a unit. Many acts followed this act in subsequent years.

Morley – Minto Reforms (1909 CE)

Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India. During this period, Lord Morley was also the Secretary of the State. Due to authoritative rule of Lord Curzon and violent protests from Indian Revolutionaries, the Minto-Morley reforms were introduced. According to this act, eligible Indians could be made part of the government programmes. The number at central legislative assembly increased. Similarly, the regional assemblies were also expanded.

The Morley-Minto reforms did not bring in any drastic changes in the constitutional process of India. It did not give any responsibility to representatives.

Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms (1919 CE)

Morley-Minto reforms did not satisfy the Indians. The Secretary of State, Montagu declared that “the British government wants to provide

more representations to Indians in administration”. Lord Minto, who was the Viceroy of India during that time brought these acts into effect. The total members at The India Council of Secretary of State was increased and the tenure of membership was fixed at five years. An Indian High Commissioner was posted in London.

1935 Act:

Morley Minto reforms did not satisfy the Indians. To pacify the Indians, the Government of India Act 1935 was implemented. According to it, a federal of India was formed with federation of states and princely states. Diarchy was introduced at Central Government. Responsible governments were established at the regions. This act is considered as a major milestone in Indian history.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who introduced the ‘Permanent Zamindari System’?
2. What is ‘Roytwari system’?
3. How much fund was reserved for Education in India as per Charter Act of 1813?
4. Who implemented the Regulating Act? And when?
5. Name the universities that were established in India in 1857.

2. Discuss in group and answer the following.

1. How did Permanent Zamindari System influence the farmers?
2. Explain the impact of Western Education in India.
3. Mention some of the important Constitutional reforms in India.

3. Match the following items mentioned in ‘A’ with information given in ‘B’.

1. Warren Hasting	a. Permanent Zamindari System
2. Cornwallis	b. English Education
3. Thomas Munro	c. Collection of tax by auction.
4. Willam Bentinck	d. Wealth drain theory.

5. Dadabhai Navroji	e. Roytwari System.
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4. **Discuss.**

1. The Revenue system of the British and the Present system.

LESSON- 12 SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMS

Introduction

The implementation of Western Education System created a wave of awakening among Indians. It also unraveled the weaknesses of Indian society and its approaching decay. This made Indians realize the drawbacks of their society and also motivated them to seek solutions to it. This lesson introduces the efforts of Indian religious leaders of 19th century who attempted to reform Indian society by establishing various associations and societies.

Competencies

1. Understanding the various aspects that led to new awakening in the Indian society and the efforts by various thinkers in this direction.
2. Remembering the contributions of social organizations and reformers in bringing social awareness
3. Understanding the influences of social reformation movement.

Due to influence of Western Thoughts, there was a new awakening in India. The Western Culture, Dress, Behaviour, Society, Religious thoughts, Beliefs and Social Ideals of the English influenced the Indians enormously. The Cause and Effect theory, Humanism and Rationality of the west influenced the Indians much. These developments led to the emergence of Romanticism in India. The quest for Equality is Romanticism Movement. This is also called as Social and Religious Reform Movement. This movement laid emphasis on empowerment of women and Dalit sections of the society. The British started enforcing colonialism through English education by telling that it is for the betterment of Indians. Our country has a rich tradition. But all aspects of this vast tradition are not worth following. There are many superstitions which need weeding out.

Raja Rammohan Roy (Brahmasamaja- C. E. 1828)



Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first man to create social awareness in modern time. Rabindranath Tagore has called him the 'Father of Modernism'.

In order to inject strength to passive India, Raja Rammohan Roy started 'Athmiya Sabha'. Later, in 1828, he started Brahma Sabha. In the next year it was named as 'Brahma Samaj'. Raja Rammohan Roy is a representative of the communion of the western and eastern thoughts. The Brahma Samaj opposed child marriage, Sati System, Caste System, Idol Worship, Polygamy and many other superstitions vehemently. Raja Rammohan Roy and his associates petitioned the British Government to eradicate Sati System.

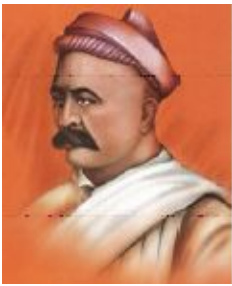


As a result, William Bentinck abolished Sati System in 1829 CE. Raja Rammohan Roy had believed that through western education, such social evils could be eradicated. He was in favour of Widow Remarriage and worshipping 'One Supreme God'. He published 'Samvada Koumudi' magazine and continued his reformist movement. He attempted to cleanse the Hindu Society through rationality.

Raj Rammohan Roy was the first to support English Education in India. He ran an English School by spending from his pocket. He also started a Vedanta College. He is one of pioneer of journalism in India. He published many periodicals. He spent his entire life fighting against the social evils. His works were later continued by Devendranatha Tagore and Keshava Chandra Sen.

Note: Let us know- Mughal Badshah gave the title 'Raja' to Rammohan Roy in 1829.

Athmarama Panduranga (Prarthana Samaja 1867 CE)



Prarthana Samaja was established by Athmaram Panduranga. It is a major reformation society to start in Bombay after Brahma Samaj. Balwagle, N. G. Chandrawkar and M. G. Ranade were its important leaders. They concentrated on issues of widow remarriage, inter-caste marriage and improving the status of women and development of exploited classes. They established homes for orphans and destitutes. They also opened schools for widow emancipation.

Mahatma Jyothiba Pule (Sathyashodhaka Samaja 1873 CE)



Non Brahmin Movement was started in Maharashtra by Mahatma Jyothiba Pule. He established Satyashodak Samaj to create awareness among downtrodden classes of Maharashtra. He opened schools for orphans, destitute and widows. He published a book titled 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery) in order to criticize the Brahminical supremacy and initiate a dialogue on it. He opened a school for girls with his wife Savithribai Pule. By opening a rehabilitation home for Child widows, he tried to prevent infanticide cases. He also encouraged widow remarriage. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had considered him as his philosophical guide.

Note: “Young Bengali Movement”

The work of Raja Rammohan Roy for the reformation of Indian society motivated many youth of Bengal. This initiated the 'Tarun Bengal Movement'. An Anglo-Indian youth named Henry Vivian led this movement. He gave a call to the youth to have individuality and rationality. Then Indian society did not respond much to this call.

Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi (Arya Samaja 1875 CE)

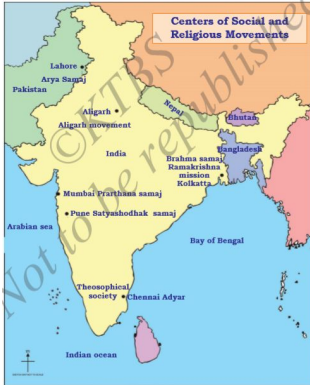


Swami Dayananda Saraswathi established Arya Samaj. His first name was Moolashankara. He aimed at establishing an ideal society

inspired by the society during Vedic period. In this background, Dayananda Saraswati gave call 'Go back to Vedas'. He criticized idol worship, untouchability and Child Marriage. He also encouraged intercaste marriages and widow remarriages. He advocated worship of 'One Supreme God'.

Dayananda Saraswati published his thoughts in 'Sathyartha Prakash'. Arya Samaj apart from working towards educating the Indians, also motivated the freedom struggle. Lala Hansraj, a leader of Arya Samaj, established 'Dayananda AngloVedic School' in Lahore. Nationalist leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajpath Rai and others were deeply influenced by the philosophy and thinkings of Arya Samaj. In order to bring back the converted people back into Hindu Dharma, Shradananda, a disciple of Dayananda started 'Shuddi Movement'.

Dayananda Saraswati opposed authority to Brahmins based on their birth. He had declared that all, including women, have the right to learn Veda. He advocated the worship of Cow. He wanted to motivate Swadeshi awareness in Indians.



Swamy Vivekananda:

'Arise, awake, stop not till you reach the goal' was the message given to Indian youth by Vivekananda. Narendranatha Datta was his first name. He was born in Calcutta in 1863 January

12. He was the disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. He later took Sanyasa. After the death of Ramakrishna Paramahansa he had the responsibility of guiding his disciples. His talk at First World Religious

Convention, Chicago, in 1893 brought him fame and recognition. He appreciated many of the achievements of the west and equality of women.

Vivekananda traversed across India on foot and was deeply moved by the plight of Indians. “As long as people of India are in clutches of poverty and hunger, I will take birth again and again in India to eradicate them”, he declared.



Note:

Pandith Keshavachandra Vidyasagar started a Sanskrit college for non-Brahmins in 1856. Widow re-marriage was held at Calcutta under the leadership of Vidyasagara.

He established Ramakrishna Mission to continue the service to humanity. He had a lot concern for women and said “Welfare of Women is the welfare of our Country”. He gave a call for the service to the poor. He dreamed of Indian upliftment.

Balagangadhar Tilak has called Swami Vivekananda as “the father of Indian Nationalism”. Many people including Subhas Chandra Bose were influenced by his writings.

Note:

Before going to Chicago, Swami Vivekananda had visited Mysuru princely state. Chamaraja Wodeyer X invited him to his palace and lent financial support for his visit to Chicago. Mysuru Wodeyer opened three separate schools for Dalits on Swami Vivekananda’s advice.

Activity:

Collect Information about Swami Vivekananda's talk at World Religion Conference at Chicago.

Madam H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. OLCOTT
(Theosophical Society 1875 C. E.)



Theosophical Society was established by H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. Olcott in New York in 1875 CE. The international centre of the society was started at Adyar near Madras. Later Dr Annie Besant became its president. H. P. Blavatsky was a good writer and has expressed her ideas on Humanism, Human Brotherhood, Philosophy, comparative religion and Truth of Nature eloquently.

Dr Annie Besant was influenced by the Indian culture and translated Bagavadhgeetha to English. She published 'New India' newspaper. She led the Theosophical Movement strongly in India.

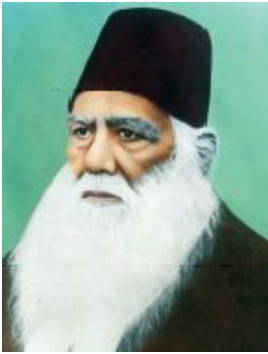
Objectives of theosophical society:

1. To inculcate universal brotherhood, by eliminating discrimination.
2. To Study Dharma, philosophy and science through comparative approach.
3. To investigate the hidden aspects of nature and hidden power in human beings.

Anni Besant started Central Hindu College in Banaras. Later it became Banaras Hindu University. She established an organization 'torch bearers' to eradicate Child Marriage and Superstitions. She later started

Home Rule Movement too. She was the first women president of Indian National Congress.

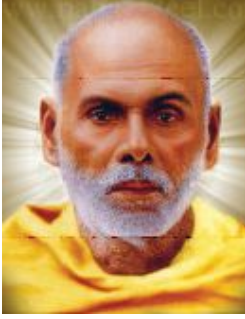
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (Aligarh Movement)



Most of Muslims were suspicious of the Western Education and also believed that it is against the interest of their religion. In 1863 CE, Nawab Abdul Lateef had started 'Mohammedan Literary Society'. He tried to expand English education among Muslims through it. And also tried bring in harmony among Hindus and Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan provided this attempt a movement structure. He was born in Delhi in 1817 CE and was a judiciary officer in the East India Company. He wanted Muslim youth to have proper employment in the company government by getting good education. He always believed that the Muslim community is missing an opportunity by missing English education.

As a social reformer, he opposed Purdha System, Polygamy and divorce systems. In order to translate English literature into Urdu, he established 'Translation Society'. Later, it became 'Scientific Society'. In order to promote rationality among Muslims he began publishing a newspaper 'Alighrah Institute Gezzette'. It was published in English and Urdu languages. He started Muhammedan Anglo Oriental College in 1875 CE. It became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.

Sri Narayanaguru:



His influence is considerable in Karnataka. Sri Narayana Guru is an important saint and a social reformer. He was born in a Ezhava family in Trivancore in 1854. He established 'Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam' in 1903. Through this institution, he tried for the social, economical, cultural, educational development of communities like Ezhava and other downtrodden communities. He opposed caste system and animal sacrifice. He opened Sanskrit colleges and provided Sanskrit education irrespective of caste. He built around thirty temples in Kerala which were open to all including untouchables. He established a good library in all the temples. He declared 'One God, One Religion.

Activity: Collect more information about Narayanaguru and Periyar, who started Self Respect Movement 1920s.

WOMAN SOCIAL REFORMERS:

Madam H. P. Blavatsky, Annie Besant, Savithribai Pule, Tharabai Shinde, Pandith Ramabai are the main Indian social women reformers

Savithri Bai Pule:



Savithri Bhai Pule was the most social and education reformer and a poetess. She started a school for Girls at Pune along with her husband Jyothiba Pule and also worked as a teacher in that school. She tried to stop infanticide by opening a rehabilitation centre for child widows. She fought against the gender discrimination and caste system. For this, she had to face resistance from the society.

She shouldered the responsibility of social struggle waged by her husband Jyothibha Pule. She led 'Sathya Shodak Samaj' after the death of her husband Jyothiba Pule. While treating the patients of plague along with her son, she died of it.

Tharabai Shinde:



Tharabai Shine is the first women fighter of Maharashtra. She was the member of Sathyashodak Samaj of Jyothiba Pule and participated actively in the social struggles of the samaj. She supported protection child widows and widow remarriages. She has opposed the exploitation of women in her book 'Stri Purusha Tulana'.

Pandith Ramabai:



Pandith Ramabai was the famous Christian Reformer of India. She was born in Gangamoola of Western Ghats as the daughter of Ananthashastri Dongri and Lakshmibai. She received education which was against the practice. She accepted Christianity while studying in England. She dedicated her life for the betterment of women of India and established 'Mukti Mission' in 1889. This institution is active till today and provides rehabilitation to widows, orphans and alcoholic addicts.

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. _____ started Samvada Koumudi,
2. _____ wrote the book Gulamagiri
3. Dayananda AngloVedic College in Lahore was started by _____
4. _____ started Mukti Mission for the upliftment of women.

2. Answer the following in one sentence:

1. Who was called as 'Father of Indian Modernism'?
2. Who was Mahadeva Govinda Ranade?
3. Who was the founder of Sathyashodhaka Samaja?
4. 'Awake arise, stop not till you reach the goal' -who gave this message?
5. Who was Dr. Annie Besant?
6. Who was the leader for Aligarh Movement?
7. Name the institution started by Sri Narayana Guru?
8. Who was the author of Stree purusha Thulana?
9. Who was a well-known Christian social reformer?

3. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. Write a note on social and religious reformation efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy.
2. What is the role of Savithribai Pule in social reformation?
3. What are the objectives of Theosophical society?
4. What is the role of Syed Ahmed Khan in reforming Muslim community?

5. What were the measures taken by Narayanaguru in reforming backward communities?
6. What was the role of Ramabai in the reformation of women?

4. Match the following:

A	B
1. Swamy Vivekananda	a. Aligarh Movement
2. Swamy Dayanada Saraswati	b. Sathyashodhaka Society
3. Syed Ahmed Khan	c. Theosophical society
4. Jyothi Ba Pule	d. Arya Samaja
5. Annie Besant	e. Ramakrishna Samaja

5. Discuss:

“Upliftment of women is the upliftment of nation”. Discuss the relevance of this statement.

Activity:

Read the biographies of M. G. Ranade, JyothiBaPule, Rajarammohan Roy, Swamy Vivekananda, Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Sri Narayanaguru.

LESSON- 13 FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Introduction

Indians fought many battles for their freedom. This is an important milestone in the history of modern India. Portuguese, Dutch, French and British colonialists established their trade centres in India. They exploited Indians continuously. Indians raised their voice against the aggressive policy, injustice, economic exploitation of the colonialists. They determined to drive away the British from India. Thus they set themselves for the fight. Different phases of the freedom struggle are explained here.

Competencies

1. To know about the early protests of Indians against the British.

2. To understand the reasons that caused India's first war of Independence.
3. To commemorate the struggle of the important leaders in India's first war of Independence.
4. To understand important reasons that lead to the development of Nationalism during the 19th century.
5. To understand ideological stances and policies of moderates, radicals and revolutionaries.
6. To feel the pride in the principles of Non-Violence and Satyagraha, which Gandhiji implemented against the British.
7. To appreciate leadership qualities, courage, truthfulness, simplicity, humanity and humbleness of Gandhiji.

Early Protests against the British

Indians protested against the British dominance. As Mir Jaffer failed to fulfill the demands of the British he was dismissed from the power. His nephew, Mir Qasim, was also cheated by the British. Anglo-Mysuru wars took place between 1767-1799 CE. The Anglo-Maratha war took place between 1775 and 1818 CE. The British attacked Sikh, Afghan, Nepal and Burmese and established supremacy over the sub-continent. Such struggles happened in Karnataka also.

In 1800 CE, Dondiwagh revolted against the British. But Aurthur Wellsly arrested Wagh with the help of Marthas and Nizam and killed him. In 1819 CE, a Zamindar named Veerappa of Koppala revolted against the Nizam and was suppressed by the British.

Diwakara Deekshit and Balajai Deshpande of Sindagi in Raichur revolted against the British and collected the land taxes on their own and they were arrested and imprisoned by the British. From 1824 to 1830 CE Rani Chennamma of Kittur of Belagavi district waged war with the British and died a warrior's death. Her committed follower Sangolli Rayanna also did the same thing.

Revolts happened in Badami, Bidanoor town and Kodagu. The British could easily contain these revolts and strengthened their power. All these revolts were armed revolts. Many such incidents were happened before the First War of Independence.

First War of Indian Independence (1857-58)

The year 1857 is an important milestone in the history of modern India. While the British considered this historical event as a mere 'Sepoy Mutiny', Indian nationalists proclaimed it as the 'first war of Indian independence'. It was a great war against the British imperialism. Soldiers and citizens remove the British imperialism completely from India.

Reasons:

The economic system of India had been weakened by the long-term rule of the British. People were in utter distress. Farmers were crushed under the burden of heavy taxes. Cottage industries got destroyed gradually, various occupations which were dependent since generations, lost strength and people became resource less. Thus they set themselves to fight against the British. The factors that inspired the people to fight can be divided into political, economical, social, religious, administrative and military reasons.

1. Political reasons:

Many kings and Nawabs were brought under the terms of Lord Wellesley's 'Subsidiary Alliance' and Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' policies and were dethroned. Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Aawad are the states were victimised under the policy of Doctorine of Lapse. In addition, pension of some kings was withheld. The titles of kings were revoked. Naturally, these things disturbed the feelings of rulers as well as common people of India.

2. Administrative reasons:

A new administrative system was created where the British officers occupied all the major civil and military posts. The role of mediators (brokers) was too much in the administration. The rule of the law resulted

in the collapse of social hierarchy. The people did not like English which became the language of administration in the place of Persian.

3. Economic reasons:



British utilized their political power to loot the economic wealth of India for their profit. Business interest of the British destroyed cottage and other local industries of India. Land revenue policy was exploitative. The status and source of income of Talukadars and Zamindars were snatched away. There was a huge outward movement of wealth. Commercialization of agriculture made the farmers feeble. Terrible draughts of those days took away the lives of millions of people. These factors drove India into the pit of poverty.



4. Social and Religious reasons:

Social and religious factors led to the explosion of revolt. British criticised Indians as 'primitives who have no culture and civilization.' They used to call Indians as 'pig' and 'black people'. Indians were not allowed in hotels and clubs that were under the supervision of the British. At the entrance of these institutions, there used to be boards declaring "Entry of dogs and Indians prohibited". The attempts by the British to abolish Sati system and child marriage and support of widow remarriage made the Indians feel that are unnecessarily interfering in their social life. The arrival

of railways irked the high caste Indians. The issue of all traveling in one bogie enraged the upper caste Indians.

5. Military reasons:

The Indian soldiers in the British army were unhappy. They were not allowed to wear their traditional and religious symbols and headgears. They were paid a meagre salary and had no promotion options. But the wages were high for the British officers and were provided good facilities. The Indian soldiers were assigned to distant places without any additional pay. As per the Lord Canning's 'Common Civil Rules Act', the Soldiers were expected to work in distant places as per the orders. This created resentment in the Indian soldiers.

6. Immediate reasons:

The time was getting ripe for the people to revolt. A single spark was needed to raise huge flames. Introduction of a new gun (Enfield rifle) in the year 1857 in the army became an immediate reason for the revolt. Before loading the cartridges it was necessary to rip the paper cover with the teeth. The rumour was spread all over like a wildfire that the paper covers were coated either with pig's fat or cow's fat. This hurt the religious sentiments of Hindu and Muslims. Soldiers who refused to use it were punished.

Momentum of the revolt:



The revolt began on 10th May, 1857 in Meerut. Afterwards it spread intensely throughout the provinces of North India. Before the explosion of the revolt, MangalPande an Indian soldier of Barakpur (Bengal), refusing to

use the gun smeared with fat, openly shot dead a British officer. Later, he was also killed. Same time in Meerut, Indian soldiers killed Europeans at sight. These furious soldiers rushed to Delhi shouting 'Maro parangiko' which meant kill Europeans. In Delhi these enraged soldiers crowned old and weak Mughal King Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India.

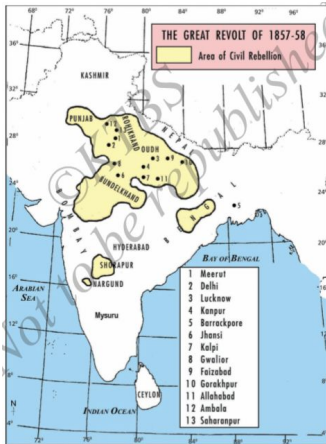
Parangi:

Parangi is a word of Persian origin. It is used in Urdu and Hindi to despise the Europeans.

Within a short time the revolt spread wildly. Important centres of revolution were Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi and Ara of Bihar.



The revolts took place under the leadership of colonel Bhukth Khan in Delhi, Nana Saheb and Tantya Tope in Kanpur, Begam Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Lakshmi Bai in Jhansi and Kunwar Singh in Bihar. The British suppressed these revolts one by one. These revolts were not restricted to North India only; they even entered into South India. In Karnataka Bhimrao of Mundaragi, tribal Bedas of Halagali, Venkatappa Nayaka IV of Surapura and Babasaheb of Naragund were the prominent ones to raise their voice. Though the revolts had spread all over India, they were suppressed in a very short duration by the British.



Activity: Collect the information about the queen of Jhansi, Lakshmibai's war against the British.



Consequences:

Though the struggle failed, it created a long lasting effect. As a consequence of these revolts the rule of East India Company ended and the Queen of Britain took over the reign of India. In 1858 queen Victoria of Britain made a proclamation that there would be no more interference into the religious freedom of Indians.

The struggles of 1857-58 further lead to the rise of Modern National Movement. It proved to be an eternal inspiration for the future wars of independence.

The Nature of the Great Revolt of 1857:

British historians have considered the 1857 struggle of Indians as a mere 'Sepoy Mutiny'. But Indian national historians declared it as a great revolt of the people and called it 'The First War of Indian Independence'.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was the first among those who called it the first war of Indian independence. Even Patabhi Sitaramaiah stated it as the first war of Indian independence. It was a combined effort of almost all the communities of the nation.

The struggle of 1857 created a new political consciousness in the history of India. As a result, anti-imperialistic movements took birth and developed in different forms. Those who lost their lives in these fights became the household names. One should remember the sacrifices of these great people.

1. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. What were the immediate reasons for the outbreak of first war of independence?
2. Who was Mangal Pandey?
3. State any one effect of the first war of independence.
4. Who was the first nationalist to call the struggle of 1857 as the first war of independence?
5. Which Mughal king participated in the first war of independence?
6. Name the women leader who fought in the first war of independence?

2. Discuss in groups and answer:

1. List out the reasons for the outbreak of first war of Indian independence.
2. Name the leaders of Karnataka who participated in the first war of Indian independence.

Activity:

Read the biographies of the revolutionaries like Mangal Pandey, Jhansi Laxmibai, Tanya Tope, Nana Saheb, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh, Munda Bheemarao etc.

The Freedom Movement: (1885-1919)

Note:

Policies of exploitation implemented by the British in the second half of 19th century paved way for the budding of nationalism. Newly educated class, who got English education, understood the real motives of British administration. Farmers, tribals and other classes, who were ill-treated by the British, were waiting for a stern uprising against the British.

Growth of Nationalism:

India is a land of diverse cultures. It has a long cultural and historical heritage. These laid an ideological foundation for the growth of nationalism in the second half of 19th century. Nationalism is the germination of the feeling 'we are one' in the minds of the people of a distinct geographical area.

The lack of proper coordination among the Indians in 1857's first war of independence resulted in a failure. This enabled the conscious Indians to get organised. Gradually it turned into a national movement. Various factors inspired the growth of nationalism. They are as follows:

Introduction of Western Education and Modern Science:

By reading thought provoking works of Europe, Indians, who were educated in English, understood the national political tendencies. The concepts like liberty, equality and fraternity which took birth in Europe politically motivated them and instilled a desire of freedom in them. The educated people disproved the British calculation 'Indians who have learnt English will stay in support'.

1. Uniform Administrative System:

The British brought India under Uniform Administrative System. As a result, Indians who were confined to uniform rules felt that they were equal. Likewise, in one united voice all Indians opposed various acts and laws implemented by the British which were annoying people. This led to the growth of nationalistic consciousness among the Indians.

2. Economic Exploitation:

Through their economic policies, the British remained responsible for the decline of trade, agriculture and industries in India. They converted land into a commodity. Dadabhai Navaraji exposed the way British were looting the wealth of India through his 'Leakage of Wealth' theory.

3. Realization of Heritage:

Foreign scholars like Sir William Jones, H. T. Cole Brook, Max Muller, Cunningham etc. through their study enabled Indians to know about the historical, cultural heritage of India.

There by it was confirmed to the Indians that the heritage of India was in no way inferior to that of Greek or Rome. Thus the roots of nationalism in the form of knowledge entered into the deeper layers.

4. Social-Religious Movements:

Social reformers of the 19th century such as Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayananda Saraswathi, Swami Vivekananda and others advocated the importance of education to the deprived and exploited communities of India. While Dayananda Saraswati sowed the ideology of swarajya and swadeshi, Vivekananda awoke the stagnant society. This brought a new perspective for the growth of nationalism. This made the learned people more creative.

5. Inspiration of the First War of Independence:

This event enabled the Indians to be politically better organised. In addition, fearless crusaders like Mangal Pandey, Laxmibai, Hazrat Mahal and others, who became martyrs of the war, set themselves as everlasting inspirations for the next generation of leaders.

6. Racial Discrimination:

British believed that they were supreme and considered Indians the most uncivilized. All the higher posts in administration were reserved only for the British. This naturally created unanimity among the Indians, who were exploited by these rules and policies alike. All Indians in one voice opposed the cruel laws and doctrines, which were inhumane. Thus, these factors led to the growth of national consciousness called unity.

Indian National Congress: (1885)

Indian national congress was the dream child of retired British civil servant Allen Octavian Hume. It was established in the year 1885 in Mumbai. Umesh Chandra Banerji was the first president of the congress. There were 72 members in the first convention of the congress. Most of them were lawyers, journalists and upper class people. Infact, it was the first political platform that boosted the national movement.

A few Presidents of Indian National Congress



Objectives of the Indian National Congress:

1. To bring together and build a strong bonding between the political activists of different parts of the nation.
2. To establish national unity.
3. To formulate public opinion by placing the demands of the people before the government.
4. To generate nationalism in place of provincialism.

1. Age of Moderates:

The leaders who led Indian national congress in the beginning are called as moderates. The period between 1885 and 1905 is often considered as the age of moderates. They had faith in the constitution. Being loyal to the British rule, they followed the method of praying, pleading and agitating. Along with this they tried to persuade the British for social, political and economic reformations. The prominent moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Mahadev Govind Ranade and others.

Because of the struggle of these moderates, Indians were able to enter legislative assembly. It was due to their efforts, the truth that the British were the main reason for the pathetic condition of India came to light. At this stage, by getting trained in political aptitude, Indians created a national perspective for anti-British protest.

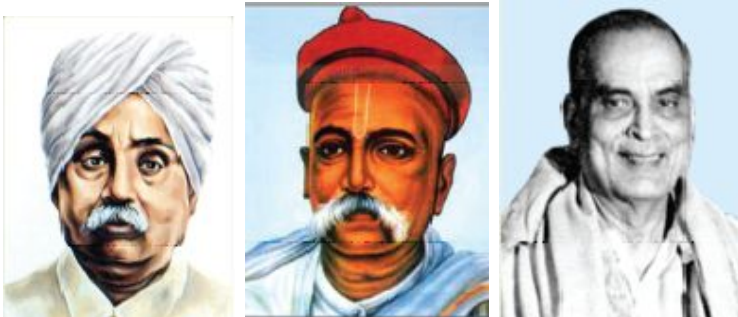


Important Moderate Leaders:

Demands of the Moderates:

Freedom of speech and publication, separation of the judiciary from executive, reduction in military expenses, installation of primary, secondary and technical education, cancellation of 'ban on weapons' act, provision of banking, irrigation, medical and health facilities, complete cancellation of tax on salt, conducting of I. C. S. examinations simultaneously in England and India, creating representations for Indians in central and provincial legislative assembly, appointing Indians to higher posts etc.

Age of Radicals: (1905-1919)



The moderates were unable to reach the common people. The methods of praying and pleading of the moderates were ridiculed by the radicals as the policy of mendicancy. Youths could not get attracted towards them. A new group emerged in the congress which questioned the 'wait and see' policy of these moderates. They were the radicals. Lala Lajapath Roy, Balgangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were the leaders of this group and were popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal. The period between 1905 and 1919 is considered as the age of radicals.

Reason that led to the growth of radicals:

1. Ignoring Indians for higher posts in administration.
2. Lord Curzans indulgence in communal politics by dividing Bengal in 1905.
3. The defeat of Russia in the hands of a small nation Japan in 1905 created confidence that Asians could defeat Europeans.
4. Indians were inspired by the revolutionary movements which were active in Ireland, Russia, China, Turkey, Egypt and others.

Balagangadhar Tilak was a great patriot. His intensity of desire for freedom could be sensed in his proclamation 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'. He brought people close and intact by introducing Ganesh and Shivaji festivals. He published newspapers like 'Maratha' and 'Kesari' and inspired the people politically. Bipin Chandra Pal started the daily 'New India' while Aurobindo started 'Vande Mataram'. Lala Lajapat Roy was popular as 'the Lion of Punjab'. He roared, 'We get Swaraj as a right and not as alms'. Bipin Chandra Pal organised 'mass protest' in Bengal. Another important radical leader was Aurobindo Ghosh. He adopted the

radical methods like boycotting foreign goods, using only swadeshi goods and opening national schools.

Partition of Bengal: (1905)

An important event that inspired the national struggle of the radicals was the partition of Bengal in 1905. The British were anxious as the wave of nationalism in Bengal was getting a strong impetus. Hence, in order to bring down the rigour of nationalism, Lord Curzon attempted to divide Bengal by separating Hindu and Muslim on the basis of religious differences. In opposition to this division 16th October 1905 was observed as National Mourning Day throughout Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore sang the song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' as the national song. Bankim Chandra's 'Vande Mataram' became the song of the patriots. To signify the unity of Bengal, Hindus and Muslims exchanged rakhis. Unable to withstand the strong protest, the British had to cancel the partition in 1911.



Establishment of Muslim League (1906)

The British always tried to keep the Muslims away from the national movement by using divide and rule policy. Right from the day of establishment of Indian National Congress, British were encouraging Muslims to establish a separate organization to protect the interests of their community. In 1906, a Muslim Committee met the then viceroy of India, Lord Minto. Inspired by the meeting, Sir Aga Khan, Nawab Salimulla of

Dhaka and others established the Indian Muslim League in Dhaka (capital of present Bangladesh) in 1906.

Surat Crisis (1907)

On the ground of controversy over Bengal partition, the radicals held agitations on swadeshi and prohibition of foreign goods. The moderates wanted to confine the protest only to Bengal. Moreover, they were not ready for the direct confrontation with the government. This led to the outburst of differences between the moderates and the radicals giving way to political confusions in the congress. In the 1907 congress session held at Surat, congress was split into two between moderates and radicals.

After the split of the congress the government took severe punitive measures against the radicals. Several of the radicals were sent to jail, few were sent on exile. Tilak was given black water punishment and was sent to Mandalay jail (Burma).

To make the radicals politically inactive, the British tried to win the favour of the moderates and Muslims by giving greater representation in the legislature. To carry out this intention Morley-Minto reforms were implemented in 1909. In this act they created a separate election constituency for the Muslims. Meanwhile First World War broke out (1914).

This gave a new force to the national movement. In 1916 Lokamanya Tilak and Annie Besant organized Home Rule movement.

Home Rule:

This movement was inspired by Irish Home Rule movement. Its main objective was to bring self-government in India. Tilak and Annie Besant started Home Rule movements

Separately in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in the year 1916.

Rowlett Act (1919)

In December 1917 a committee was formed under the guidance of justice Rowlett. Its purpose was to suppress the revolutionary activities in

India. Ultimately, the Rowlett Act was implemented in February 1919. According to this act, on account of suspicion, government could arrest any person without giving any reason. Without prior notice the government could search any person or his house. The arrested person couldn't even appoint a lawyer. Hence Indians opposed this act very strongly.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

No sooner did Gandhiji start Satyagraha against the Rowlett act, agitations began in various parts of Punjab. On 13th April 1919, a meeting was called in Jallianwala Bagh garden, a little distance away from Golden Temple in Amritsar. The intention was to demonstrate against the arrest of their leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kichloo and Dr. Satyapal in the meeting.

The security officer of Amritsar General Dyer, in order to teach a lesson to the protesting people, ordered to open fire at the unarmed innocent people after closing the only exit of the park. Taken by surprise, the crowd fell in panic. As per the government report only 379 people had been killed. In reality the deaths were higher than what the report told.



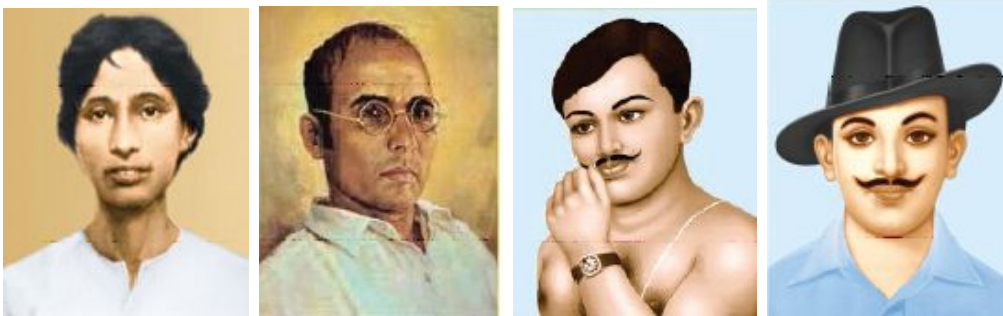
Revolutionary Nationalism

Some of the radicals set themselves for armed revolution. They were called as 'Revolutionary Nationalists'. Their aim was to fetch, at the earliest, complete freedom for India. Intense patriotism and a tendency to sacrifice was the base concept of revolutionary nationalism.

Vasudev Balavant Phadke was the first among the revolutionaries who formed secret organization. Damodar and Balakrishna Chapekar

brothers were the intimate associates of this secret organization. Both of them were arrested and hanged till death.

The other noteworthy revolutionaries of the nation were Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh. Khudiram was the first martyr to be hanged in the history of Indian freedom struggle (1908). At that time his age was just 19 years.



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was another revolutionary. In 1899, he set up the first secret organization 'Mitramela'. The British government sentenced him for life imprisonment and sent him to Andaman jail. After independence Indian government erected his statue in Andaman jail where he endured brutal physical tortures. Chandrashekhar Azad joined 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association' and was an associate in some cases like the Kakori conspiracy, bombing the legislative assembly hall and firing at British officer Sanderson in Lahore.

In order to escape the British soldiers Azad fought all alone with a small pistol. On finding the last bullet in his pistol he shot himself to keep his vow of not getting arrested by the British till death. Many martyrs such as: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Bhagavati Charan, and Gayaprasad, sacrificed themselves to release India from the clutches of British.

Bhagat Singh joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and became its principal secretary. In 1929 Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev bombed central legislative assembly, Delhi. These three were caught, trialled and hanged in Lahore Central Jail. Bhagat Singh was the first Indian to give the call Inquilab Zindabad (long live the revolution).

Important dates:

Establishment of Indian National Congress	1885
Age of Moderates	1885-1905
Age of Radicals	1905-1919
Partition of Bengal	1905
Establishment of Muslim League	1906
Surat Crisis	1907
Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre	1919

1. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. What is Nationalism?
2. By whom and when was the Indian National Congress established?
3. When did the partition of Bengal take place?
4. What was the famous proclamation made by Balagangadhar Tilak?
5. When was the Indian Muslim League established?
6. Who were the national leaders popularly known as 'Lal, Bal, Pal'?
7. Who started Home Rule movement?
8. When did Jallianwallah Bagh massacre take place? Who was the British Police Officer responsible for this tragedy?
9. Name any one secret revolutionary organisation.
10. Who gave the call 'Inquilab Zindabad'?

2. Discuss in groups and answer:

1. Name the factors responsible for the rise of Indian Nationalism.
2. List out the objectives of Indian National Congress.
3. What was the role of revolutionaries in the war of Indian Independence?

Activities:

1. Read the biography of Dadabhai Navroji and Balagangadhar Tilak.
2. Collect pictures and information of the revolutionaries and prepare an album.

3. Read the biographies of the following revolutionaries; write an article and display it on the bulletin board of your school.

Vasudev Balavanth Phadke, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Madam Cama

The Gandhian Age (1919-1947 CE)

Note:

We remember Mahatma Gandhiji with love as 'Bapu'. He was the great leader in India's National struggle. He dedicated himself to eradicate untouchability and achieve harmony of Hindu Muslims. This period of political struggle under his leadership was called 'Gandhian Age' (1919-1947 CE)

Mahatma Gandhi

Non violence and Satyagraha were the weapons of Gandhiji's struggle. He converted the freedom struggle into a Mass Movement. Simplicity, Truthfulness and Pious Behaviour were his main success traits.

Beginning life

Gandhiji was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porabandar in Gujarat state. His father was Karama Chanda Gandhi, mother was Puthalibai.

Note:

The prominent books which influenced Gandhi's life: Bhagavadgita John Ruskin's Unto this Last, Leo Tolstoy's The Kingdom of God is within you and Satya Harischandra's Drama.

Gandhiji in South Africa

Gandhi had his primary education in Porabandar. He went to England for higher education. He got law degree in Britain. In 1891 he returned to India and involved in his lawyer profession in Rajkot and Mumbai. Later on as per the invitation of Dada Abdullah Company he went to South Africa as legal adviser. While in South Africa Gandhiji was shocked to see Indians as they were living in lower level. 'White' government racial policy was

condemned by him. Through the routes of sathyagraha and non-violence he succeeded in changing government's racial prejudice.

Note:

The theory of sathyagraha has been joined by two Sanskrit words: 'Satya' means real fact. 'Agraha' means compulsion. This means "stand firmly by the side of truth".

Activity: Collect more information about sathyagraha and non-violent movements which were done by Gandhi in South Africa.

Initial Political Life:

In 1915 CE, after Gandhi returned to India he established Sabaramathi Ashram in 1916 CE. As per the guidance of his political guru Gopal Krishna Gokhale he toured throughout India and got to see the sorrowful condition of people. He fought for the farmers in Champaran and Kheda.

Champaran:

The grouse of farmers against the planters of Champaranya has a long history. The planters were putting pressure on the farmers to Indigo. Gandhiji started Sathyagraha against the planters in 1917 CE. Finally, the problems of the farmers got solved. Babu Rajendraprasad emerged as a leader through this movement.

Kheda farmers struggle:

Kheda was the main district of Gujarat State. In 1918 CE farmers were economically ruined due to the failure of crops. Hence, they appealed for the exemption of land tax for that year. The government rejected their appeal and insisted on collecting the tax. As a result, the farmers agitated against this move. Gandhiji extended his support to this movement and asked the farmers not pay the land tax. Finally, the government announced only who could afford to pay the tax can pay. Gandhiji accepted this and agreed to take back Sathyagraha. Sardar Vallabhabai Patel emerged as a leader out of this movement.

Gandhi in freedom fighting

The year 1919 is an important milestone in the history of freedom fighting. This year Gandhiji entered the Indian political field. He had realized that pushing out the British by physical strength alone is impossible. In 1919, he led movements against Rowlet Act and the massacre at Jallian Walabagh. He also provided leadership to Kilafath Movement. His goal was to establish harmony among Hindu and Muslims.

Note:

What is Khilafath Movement?

Turkey Empire was under the hands of Khalif. Khalif was the supreme religious leader to all Muslims of the World. Turkey stood against Britain in First World War and was defeated. Arabia, Jordan, Iraq which were part of Turkey became independent states. In 1919 leader Kamal Pasha pushed out Khalifs and came to the power. The Muslims of India reacted to this and launched a Movement against the British and in favour of Khalif. This is called Khilafath Movement. Gandhiji led the movement. Muhammad Ali and Shaukath Ali (Ali brothers) were the main leaders of this movement.

(1920-1922)

Non Cooperation movement was started in 1920 CE under the leadership of Gandhiji. He gave a call to people not to co-operate with the administration and also press for Swaraj. As a part of this movement, people boycotted courts, educational institutions, legislative assemblies and the British products. The government programs were also boycotted and titles given by the government were returned.

The prominent leaders like Chittarajan Das, Motilal Nehru, Vallabhabai Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose joined this movement. The people from all walks of life who were attracted by the non-violence and Sathyagraha joined the movement. Students, farmers and women participated in this movement. This was a novel experience for Indians. Ravindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood and Gandhiji returned his 'Kaiser e Hind' award. In order to suppress this movement, the government adopted violent methods. Enraged people indulged in violence and burnt twenty two policemen alive in a police station in Chauri Chaura in 1922. Gandhiji considered this seriously.

From 1924 to 1929, Gandhiji engaged himself in popularizing Khadi and uplifting Harijans. The national movements were continued under the leadership of Swarajya Party C. R. Dass and Motilal Nehru.

Note: Gandhiji's Journals and important Books

My Experiments with Truth, Hind Swaraj, Satyagraha in South Africa are Gandhiji's important books. Harijan and Young India are the journals he edited.

Nehru Report (1927 CE)

The British challenged the Indian leadership to form a constitution that can be acceptable for all the Indians. An all-party was called and a committee was formed under the leadership of Motilal Nehru. The report expressed acceptance of self-rule under the British rule and also expressed its desire for complete independence in the long run.

Simon Commission (1928 CE)

British Government sent Simon Commission to India to study 1919s reforms and to give report of its functions in Indian provinces. All members of commission were English and there was no representation to Indians in that commission.



So Indians by proclaiming 'Simon, Go Back' boycotted Simon Commission. The public agitation at Lahore took a serious turn. Lala Lajapath Roy was injured in police lathicharge and died later in 1928.

The Complete Independence (1929 CE) (Poorna Swaraj)

The youth leaders within the Indian National Congress rejected the Nehru report of self-rule under the British and were led by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash chandra Bose. They tabled the motion for 'Complete Independence' (Poorna Swaraj) in Lahore convention of Indian National Congress of 1929. It was decided to mark January 26th, 1930 as the Poorna Swaraj day. In order to keep the memory of this decision, it was decided to adopt the Constitution of Independent India on January 26th, 1950. This day is celebrated as The Republic Day till then.

Civil Disobedience Movement



Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement with this famous Dandi March on March 12th, 1930 CE with chosen 78 followers. He walked about 375 kilometers from Sabaramathi Ashram to Gujarat's Dandi. The march aimed at producing salt on his own and break the law.

Civil Disobedience Movement quickly extended to other parts of the country. People participated in Harthal, boycotted foreign goods, advertised Khadi, protested in front of liquor shops, Forest Satyagraha's were held and tax refusal was done. Salt Satyagraha of Ankola achieved fame across India.

In the same period, the Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan established 'Kudayith Kidmathigar' (Servants of the God) association. Rani Gaydilui, a thirteen year old girl from Nagaland revolted against the British. This made the British to provide some political reliefs to Indians.

Round Table Conference (1930-1932)

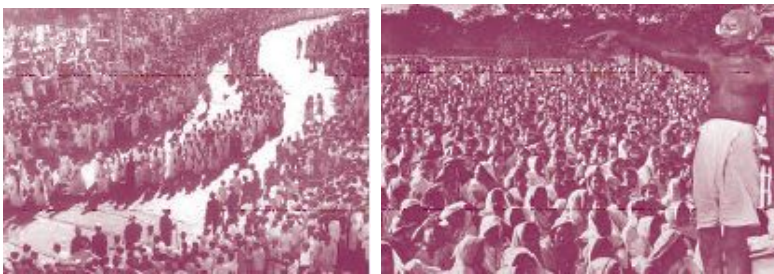
After Dandi March British government organized three Round Table Conferences in London. Gandhiji participated on behalf of congress in Second Round Table conference. But these conferences failed to find solution for the Indian political problems.

But Britain Viceroy Ramsay Macdonald announced 'Communal Award' after Round Table Conference in 1932. According to it 'a separate constituency' was created for the depressed classes. This judgment was opposed by Gandhiji as it was aimed at breaking the unity among Indians. So, he started fast-unto-death at Yervada jail in Pune. Finally, Ambedkar and Gandhi reached Poona Pact in 1932 and the problem was solved.

In order to increase the representation of Indians in political and administrative areas of the government, the 'Government of India Act of 1935' was implemented by the British.

Quit India Movement

Failure of Cripps Commission made Indians angry. Gandhiji called a Congress meeting in Mumbai on August 8, 1942 CE. The decision to start 'Quit India Movement' was taken here. The call 'Do or Die' was given to Indians. The next day the government arrested the Gandhiji and other leaders.



As the news of arrests spread, people started Harthals and protests against the British in schools, colleges and factories. The post offices, railway stations and police stations were raided by the angry mob. This movement was supported by farmers, students and workers.

The 'Quit India' movement failed to realize its immediate political goal. But it proved the desire among the Indians for independence. This was a major movement in the Ghandhi phase of freedom struggle.

Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army (I. N. A.)

The role of Subhash Chandra Bose is unique in Indian freedom Movement. He was a talented student of Calcutta University. He got fourth rank in I.C.S. Exam that took place in London. Due to inspiration of Chittanrajan Das, Subhas Chandra Bose was attracted to Freedom Movement. He was also inspired by the life and works of Swami Vivekananda.

Subhash Chandra Bose had a lot of reverence for Gandhi. But he opposed his political policy. Finally, he resigned from the Congress party in 1939 due severe differences with Gandhi. He founded 'Forward Block' party.

By this time, the Second World War had started. The British put Subhash Chandra Bose in house arrest due to his radical views. But Bose managed to escape from the house arrest and reached Berlin through Peshawar, Kabul and Moscow. Bose entered to an agreement with Hitler, the enemy of the British and secured his help to push the British out of India.

During this period, Japan had entered the Second World War. Around forty thousand Indian Soldiers were taken as prisoners of war by Japan. They were part of the British army. These imprisoned soldiers united under the leadership of Mohan Singh and formed 'Indian National Army' or Azad Hind Fauz. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived at Singapore and accepted the leadership of INA in 1943. Subhas was called as Netaji. An Independent Interim Government of India was founded at Singapore. This government was given recognition by Italy, Germany and Japan. By declaring 'Chalo Dilli' the INA attacked India from Burma and moved 150 miles into Indian Territory (the present Manipur) and hoisted the tricolored flag. But, Rangoon, the capital of Burma was captured by the British. This was a

major setback to INA. Meanwhile, Japan came under Atomic Bomb attack and surrendered in 1945. Netaji who had boarded a plane on August 18th disappeared mysteriously.

INA failed to achieve its immediate political target. But, it has a unique place in the annals of Indian history. Netaji had given a call, “You give me blood, I’ll give you freedom”. INA stands an example of the extraordinary capacity of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. His adventurous journey to Moscow from Calcutta and then to Germany and from Germany to Japan in those difficult times is extraordinary. His aim was to free India with the help of enemies of the British. He has left a tradition of valour, bravery, adventure and a culture of national pride.

Ambedkar and his reforms



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar brought the issue of Social Independence to the forefront while India was fighting for the political independence. He fought for the eradication of untouchability having experienced it in his early life.

Ambedkar was born in Mhow of the Central Province (present Madhya Pradesh) on April 14th, 1891. Father was Ramaji Sakpal and mother was Bheemabai. His birth name was Bheemrao and completed his studies locally. He completed his education at Elphinstone High School in Bombay. He completed his higher education at London School of Economics and earned his P.hd from the Coloumbia University. He also got LLD and Bar at Law degrees. He cultivated an independent personality through his self-study.

As he was born into an untouchable caste Mahar, he had experienced the pain of untouchability. He was convinced that only through Constitutional measures, the social evil untouchability can be eradicated. Hence, he launched various struggles against the untouchability. Among them Mahad Movement and Entering the Kalaram temple of Nasik are important. He created awareness and self-identity among the Dalits. He edited 'Mookanayak' and 'Bahiskruth Bharat' periodicals to voice the issues of Dalits. He also established 'Bahiskruth Hithakarani Sabha'.

Ambedkar took part in all the three round table conferences that took place in London as a representative of Dalit classes. The British declared 'Communal Award' wherein a separate constituency was allotted for the Dalits in 1932. Gandhiji opposed this and sat for a hunger strike in Yeravada jail near Poona. Ambedkar and Gandhi arrived at an agreement and entered Poona Pact in 1932 that ended the conflict. Later, Ambedkar became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution. He is remembered as the 'Chief Architect of Indian Constitution'.

He was the first law minister of Independent India. He died on December 6th, 1956. He had accepted Buddhism few months before his death. 'Bharath Ratna' was awarded to him posthumously in 1990. Ambedkar had called for 'Education, Organisation and Agitation'.

Socialists

The Socialist thoughts became popular during 1930s in and out of Congress party. By 1934, a Socialist Group had clearly emerged in the congress. Most of the socialists were younger generation. They established 'Congress Socialist Party'. Jaya Prakash Narayan became its General Secretary. Acharya Narendra Dev, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhaschandra Bose were the other leaders. Though Nehru identified himself as Socialist, he was with Gandhiji.



The Socialists organized the farmers and workers to attain social justice in Indian society. Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asf Ali and other Socialist leaders took part in Quit India movement and performed major roles in its success and emerged as popular leaders.

Jayaprakash Narayan (J. P.)

Jayaprakash Narayan was born in 1902 CE in Bihar. He completed his higher education in American Universities for more than seven years. While studying in America, he became familiar with Socialist philosophy. On returning to India, he joined Congress as per the guidance of Nehru. He formed Congress Socialist Party in 1934. He was arrested in 1941 and escaped from Hazaribagh jail the following year and went underground. He gave his support for Quit India movement from there itself. He toured entire India in disguise. He was arrested in 1944 and imprisoned at Lahore Fort. He was released from there later.

He became part of Bhoodhan Movement of Vinobha Bhave. He entered politics in 1974 and called for 'Total Revolution'. As a result of this movement, the Janatha Party came to power. When Janatha Party divided into two due to its internal friction, Jayaprakash Narayan was left disillusioned. He died in the year 1979. People called him as 'Loknayak' out of love.

Towards Independence

Due to public pressure and the after effects of the Second World War, the British tried to arrive at final solution for the Indian problem. The British had become weak economically and militarily.

The Labour Government that came to power in 1945 wanted to enter a definitive political agreement with India. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad,

Vallabhabai Patel and Jawaharlal

Nehru took the pivotal decisions regarding the future of India.

The British Government sent a Cabinet Commission to India to work the modalities of handing over the power of India in 1946. But the Muslim League under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah wanted the creation of Pakistan and was adamant in its demand. Hence division of India became inevitable. On June 3rd, 1947; the Last Viceroy and the Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten declared the division of India and the handing over of power of India.



On August 14th, 1947 Pakistan became separate from India. India became independent on August 15th, 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister. The British who had arrived in India for trade had ruled India for two hundred years and leaving it economically and politically weak. The freedom struggle of the Indians finally forced the British to leave India. The day August 15th, 1947 when the foreign occupation ended, is an unforgettable memory in the annals of the Indian history.

Important years

Gandhiji's Birth	October 2, 1869,
Non-cooperation Movement	1920- 1922.
Chauri Chaura Tragedy	1922
Poorna Swaraj Declaration	1929.
Poorna Swaraj Day	January 26, 1930
Salt Satyagraha	April, 1930
Poona Pact	1932.
Second World War	1939 -1945.

Quit India Movement	1942
Independence to India	August 15th, 1947

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1. Gandhiji's political guru was _____
2. _____ Ashram was established by Gandhiji near Ahmedabad.
3. Chauri Chaura incident happened in the year _____
4. "Poorna Swaraj" declaration was adopted in _____
5. General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party was _____
6. 'Total Revolution' agitation was started by _____
7. _____ was the first Prime Minister of Independent India.

2. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

1. Where and when was Gandhiji born?
2. Who was the political Guru of Gandhiji?
3. Between whom the Poona Pact took place?
4. Who started 'Forward Block'?
5. Expand I. N. A.
6. In which movement did Gandhiji give a call 'Quit India'?
7. Who gave the declared 'Give me blood, I will give you freedom'?
8. When was Ambedkar born?
9. Who was called 'Architect of the Constitution' of India?
10. Who was called "Lokanayaka"?

3. Answer the following questions after discussing in your groups.

1. Write about Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Explain Quit India Movement.
3. Explain briefly the freedom struggle of Subhash Chandra Bose.
4. Explain Ambedkar's struggle for Social Independence.

Activity

Collect more information about "Dandi March" and "Quit India Movement" struggles.